

Artist admits defiling Goldstein tomb

By BAT-SHEVA TSUR and Itim

Two days before the anniversary of the November 4, 1995 assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, a Tel Aviv artist was yesterday charged with desecrating the grave of Baruch Goldstein in anger over the killing of the prime minister.

Artist Avraham Pessio pleaded guilty before the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court of pouring paint on the Kiryat Arba grave of Goldstein, who massacred 29 Moslem worshippers at Hebron's Machpela Cave in 1994. Pessio said his motive was to protest the reactions of Kiryat Arba residents immediately after Rabin was slain.

Pessio was also charged with damaging two lampposts at the graveside, after kicking them in anger. He faces a six-year sentence for the combined charges.

The alleged desecration took place three days after Rabin's assassination. Pessio was photographed by a foreign TV crew as he vented his rage and shouted: "This is a disgrace!" Yesterday his lawyer appealed to the court to drop the case on the grounds that it was "a travesty of justice." He also sent a renewed request to Attorney-General Elyakim Rubinstein to drop the charges, after an earlier letter had been turned down saying this was technically impossible.

The court, meanwhile, decided to postpone hearing the case until mid-January.

Pessio told reporters that, if he is convicted, he will accept the verdict. "This was a personal act of protest three days after Rabin's slaying," he said. "My act was a cry of anguish from the depths of my heart."

Meretz MK Ran Cohen, who was present in the courtroom,



Tel Aviv artist Avraham Pessio (right) tries to make a point yesterday to former Kach activists Baruch Marzel (left) and Noam Friedman outside Jerusalem Magistrate's Court, where Pessio was charged with desecrating Baruch Goldstein's grave. (Liat Collins)

said he plans to push forward a private member's bill he has presented to the Knesset calling for the dismantling of the monument surrounding Goldstein's grave, which stands in its own square in Kiryat Arba and has become an unofficial memorial site for supporters of the murderer, and

transferring the grave to a cemetery.

"Although I am a great believer in upholding the law, I felt revulsion hearing the words 'The State of Israel against Avraham Pessio,' when those who continue in the footsteps of Goldstein and [Rabin's murderer] Yigal Amir are

walking around free," Cohen told Israel Radio. "I believe that Pessio was there shouting out the grief almost all of us shared." He expressed hope that his bill would be passed before the court reconvenes so that the charges can be dropped.

Rabin's son, Yuval, announced

over the weekend that he would pay for Pessio's defense.

Supporters of Dor Shalom, the peace movement headed by Yuval Rabin, and of Meretz clashed outside the courtroom yesterday with supporters of the outlawed Kach movement, to which Goldstein belonged.

PALESTINIAN PRESS REVIEW

By Michal Sela

Israel's domestic disputes have always fascinated the Palestinians. This interest was reflected last week in the reports, analyses, and Hebrew press reviews following the opening of the Knesset's winter session.

In the semi-official *Al-Ayyam*, Hani Habib related to the conversion bill.

"The current dispute over the conversion bill reflects not only ideas and opinions of various Jewish groups. It reveals the scope of the split over Zionism - its platform and goals - in the thinking and hearts of Israeli individuals."

Habib understands the key question on this issue to be: "Has Zionism ended with the founding of the State of Israel, or will it continue to guarantee the continuation of the Hebrew State?"

Ashraf al-Ajrami in *Al-Ayyam* described the conversion bill crisis as the latest link in a long chain of problems which Netanyahu has managed to survive, with the help of Avigdor Lieberman. The conversion bill, however, is the most serious problem, he wrote, since the government platform includes, "besides the commitment to pump enormous amounts of money to the religious parties' non-productive institutions, a promise to pass the conversion bill."

The goal of this law is "to assure the monopoly of the Orthodox on conversion, rejecting the Reform and Conservative Jews, despite the fact that they are the majority of the Jewish people."

Al-Ajrami summarizes the conversion bill row in the form of a question: "Will Neeman succeed

in preventing the fall of Netanyahu's government and open the way for more UJA money, donated mainly by Reform and Conservatives?"

The Washington talks

The David Levy-Mahmoud Abbas summit this week is not generating much optimism.

The official *Al-Hayat al-Jadida* cartoonist Jalal al-Rifa'i drew two negotiating tables. The Palestinian-Israeli one is empty. At the "Israeli-Israeli" table, Netanyahu and Levy are engaged in a fierce argument with no signs of any agreement.

The main Palestinian concern is the growing Jewish settlements. Front page stories quoted Palestinian officials worrying about Israel's refusal to openly commit itself to freeze the settlements' expansion and to withdraw from territories according to the redeployment agreement. These reports were accompanied by more reports about land confiscation for Jewish settlements.

Al-Quds quoted the Israeli press on the plan to confiscate more lands to make "Ma'aleh Adumim bigger than Tel Aviv."

The one billion shekels allocated in the 1998 state budget to support the settlements was reported on front pages with a sense of alarm.

Cartoonist Khalil Abu Arafat in *Al-Quds* drew the billion shekel settlement budget as a truck which is about to smash the "time-out" watch, an allusion to the demand by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright for a temporary stop to the expansion of the settlements.

"The Palestinians see no difference between their 27 years of suffering before the Oslo agreement and Israeli activity under what is called peaceful atmosphere," wrote *Al-Quds* in an editorial.

"Israel continues to build thousands of apartments for Jews and ban Palestinians from house construction to meet their own demographic needs."

Azmi al-Khawaja, in *Al-Ayyam*, combined the Washington talks with the stormy Knesset opening session.

"The Palestinians totally reject the self-rule which you, Netanyahu, suggested in your book *A Place under the Sun*."

Doubting how much either the Israelis or the Americans understand the Palestinian point of view, al-Khawaja asked: "Are the American administration and the Israeli opposition capable of toppling Netanyahu for the sake of peace?"

Kafr Kasim

On Wednesday Kafr Kasim commemorated the 1956 murder of 49 residents by the army. *Al-Quds* reported the participation of Tourism Minister Moshe Katsav in the memorial ceremony.

Al-Hayat al-Jadida's follow-up included three separate stories on the killing and deportation of Arabs during the 1948 war.

In a piece on the question of whether "The Deir Yassin massacre was an exception or a rule," Salah Abd al-Jawwad of Bir Zeit University mentioned numerous cases of killing and deportation.

Incitement complaint to be filed against Peace Now

By ELLI WOLFGELERTER

A complaint charging Peace Now with incitement during a demonstration at Ras al-Amud where Arabs chanted "Massacre the Jews" will be filed with police tomorrow by Jerusalem's Ours, according to a spokesman for the group.

"I have a video, which we will show to police," said spokesman Danny Danon. "You can see the Peace Now demonstrators standing next to them, while they chanted. They look like they're in shock, but they didn't leave the place, and they didn't condemn it. It went on for an hour."

But according to Peace Now spokeswoman Hagit Yaari, the Peace Now demonstrators left the premises when the chant of "Massacre the Jews" began.

"We were protesting [against the Jewish families that moved into the neighborhood in September] and a group of kids came, yelling slogans that of course we don't agree with," she said. "We left for about three hours, until we got an apology from the Orient House telling us that these kids were condemned and taken out of there. Of course we don't participate in such demonstrations, we're Jews. They were saying 'Israel no, Palestine yes.' We just left the [protest] tent. You can't see us chanting there with them, that's for sure. It was very unpleasant."

Counting down

The newspapers are reporting on the preparations for the general census. To overcome fears of what might seem to some as authorities' interference in private life, the Palestinian Authority's Department of Statistics is organizing festive public information meetings, with the participation of prominent personalities.

The Palestinian Legislative Council recently dedicated a meeting to a discussion of the preparation. The director of the department of statistics, Hassan Abu Libda, briefed journalists.

"It is a huge project of the future state," wrote dental surgeon Issam Sa'ad in *Al-Hayat al-Jadida*, noting that dentists have been recruited to reassure the public.

The Jenin soccer team dedicated last week's games to encouraging the public to participate in the census.

NEWS

in brief

Striking doctors cut operations

Non-emergency operations in all the country's general public hospitals except Netanya's Laniado will be canceled today, due to continuing sanctions by doctors.

The Israel Medical Association, which yesterday shut down diagnostic institutes and outpatient clinics around the country, is protesting against the Treasury's refusal to implement an agreement it signed last March to increase the number of hospital beds and doctors' job slots to cope with increased patient occupancy.

IMA chairman Dr. Yoram Blachar said that "if government ministers and their families received medical treatment as ordinary people rather than VIPs, I expect that the financial crisis would have been resolved long ago." *Judy Siegel*

Remand of US teen murder suspect extended

The Jerusalem District Court yesterday extended by another 15 days the remand of the 17-year-old wanted in Montgomery County, Maryland, for a brutal murder.

The teenager, who fled here from the US after the crime, is the son of a man who holds Israeli citizenship. The youth's lawyers argue that therefore, he, too, is an Israeli citizen and thus cannot be extradited.

Arguments for extradition hinge on the question of whether the father, who emigrated as a child, can in fact claim citizenship.

The Justice Ministry said it is not yet clear when a formal extradition request would arrive from the US. *Bat-Sheva Tsur*

Shahal wants probe of Rabin conspiracy report

MK Moshe Shahal (Labor) has asked Attorney-General Elyakim Rubinstein to order an investigation into *Harfoze* for an article it printed Friday, headlined "Uri Barkan's incredible conspiracy theory," claiming Shimon Peres authorized the assassination of prime minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Barkan's reported theory is that Rabin knew of a plot to kill him, but told the General Security Service to ensure the bullets were changed for blanks. A senior GSS officer, according to Barkan, suggested to Peres the blanks be switched back to live bullets, in return for being appointed head of the GSS.

Liat Collins

No-confidence motion to be debated today

The Knesset is scheduled to debate a no-confidence motion by Labor today, on what the party calls the ongoing incitement by Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu against the Left.

The motion was submitted after Netanyahu was recorded telling Rabbi Yitzhak Kadouri last month that the Left had forgotten what it means to be Jewish. *Liat Collins*

Injunction against irregular MDA fees

The Nahariya Magistrate's Court yesterday issued temporary restraining orders against Magen David Adom, preventing it from charging double (NIS 860 per trip) for Nahariya and Acre residents who needed MICU services.

MDA said that health funds, the local hospital and the local authorities are required by law to cover the expenses of such emergency services, but that the Nahariya and Acre municipalities owe MDA more than NIS 500,000. A further hearing will be held on November 12. *Judy Siegel*

Los Angeles Federation delegation arrives

Some 500 leading members of the Los Angeles Jewish Federation arrived here last night for the start of a week-long visit which will include meetings with Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, Labor Party leader Ehud Barak, and other Israeli leaders.

The Los Angeles Federation contributes the largest amount of money of any of the Jewish federations to Israel, raising some \$41 million last year. It also has invested some \$13 million in social and educational projects here.

While here, federation officials are to announce a twinning agreement with the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality. *Aryeh Dean Cohen*

Court: No new Eisenberg executor

Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday rejected a request from some of the heirs of billionaire Shaul Eisenberg to change the executors of his estate eight months after his death.

The request was made by the heirs who last month reached an agreement over sharing the estate. Eisenberg's widow, Leah, son Erwin, and daughters Emily Furman and Edith Rosenfeld asked the court to appoint former Tel Aviv District Court president Eliahu Vinograd as executor in place of attorneys Pimbas Rubin and Yosef Gross. In rejecting the request, the court said it had not heard any convincing reason to replace them. *Itim*

NIS 5 million

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Mifal Hapayis

Draw No. 44/97

15,000 Israelis diagnosed with cancer annually

By JUDY SIEGEL

Every year, 15,000 Israelis are diagnosed with a form of cancer, and half of them survive. Women are being diagnosed for breast cancer earlier than ever – greatly increasing their chances for survival – but colon cancer in both men and women is on the upswing.

These were just some of the data disclosed by the Israel Cancer Association, which hopes its "Knock on the Door" campaign on Tuesday, November 11 will raise NIS 11 million. Campaign chairman (and Celcom president) Ya'acov Perry called on every citizen to donate to the cause, as the ICA depends completely on private contributions for its activities.

These include early diagnosis

programs, the purchase of modern equipment, patient rehabilitation and information efforts. This year is that Celcom subscribers may dial *1600 and make a donation with their credit card. One can also enter the ICA's new Internet site at <http://www.cancer.org.il> for information and making contributions.

Breast, prostate and colon cancer are the most common types of cancer here, comprising a third of all diagnosed cancers, while lung cancer is the most lethal in men.

Breast cancer is the most common of all, with 2,400 women (and a handful of men) diagnosed annually. The rate has dropped slightly since 1990 from 80 to 78 per 100,000. Every year, 800 patients die of breast cancer. If picked up early, there is a 90% cure rate. Within five years of

diagnosis, 78% of women with breast cancer are still alive – a high figure compared to Western Europe. Prostate cancer hits 1,300 additional men each year, and nearly 500 die of it. The number of reported cases is increasing, primarily because of the increasing use of PSA (prostate-specific antigen) blood tests.

Colon cancer is the second most frequent type in both men and women; the risk can be reduced by proper diet and diagnosis can be speeded with a simple test for occult blood in the stools.

Lung cancer, almost always due to smoking, causes more deaths than any other cancer in men; it is the only kind of cancer that occurs more frequently among non-Jewish Israeli men than in Jewish men, because of the former group's higher smoking rates.



Caring to remember

Rita Gehl of England inspects a plaque listing the 73 servicemen who died in February's helicopter collision in the North, that hangs on the advanced mobile intensive care unit she donated to Magen David Adom through Friends of the Red Star of David. The unit, which packs additional life-saving equipment and allows more room for paramedics to maneuver, will operate out of Kiryat Shmona.

(Text: Judy Siegel; Photos: Isaac Harel)

National Export Day

"Marketing in a World Without Borders"
November 11th, 1997 Dan Panorama Hotel, Tel Aviv

08.20 - 09.20

Registration

09.20 - 13.00

Greetings and Opening Remarks

Mr. Ezer Weizman, President of the State of Israel

Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of the State of Israel

Mr. Amiram Sivan, Chairman of the Board of Management & CEO, Bank Hapoalim - "Banking in a World without Borders"

Mr. Ehud Amon, Assistant Managing Director Head of Foreign Trade, Bank Hapoalim

Mr. Amir Makov, Chairman, Israel Export Institute

Mr. Amir Hayek, Director General, Israel Export Institute

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Panel Discussion

Future Marketing Technologies

Dr. Orna Berry, Chief Scientist, Ministry of Industry and Trade

Mr. Gill Shoid, President & CEO, Chek Point Software Technologies Ltd.

Dr. Shimon Ecoise, Chairman of the Board, President & CEO, ESC Medical Systems Ltd.

Mr. Avigdor Vilenz, CEO, Galileo Technologies Ltd.

Mr. Ariel Yarnitsky, Manager of Business Development, Mirabilis Ltd.

13.00 - 13.45

Coffee Break and Exhibition Visit

13.45 - 15.30

Luncheon, in the presence of Mr. Natan Sharansky, Minister of Industry and Trade

Details & Information: Comtek Ltd. Secretary of International Export Day, P.O. Box 50312, Tel Aviv 68012 Tel. 03-5170765 Fax. 03-5170764

Israel Export Institute: www.export.gov.il

Jewish Agency denies budget crisis report

By ARYEH DEAN COHEN

Jewish Agency Treasurer Hanan Ben-Yehuda yesterday denied an Israel Radio report the agency and the World Zionist Organization are in serious financial straits. He said delays in paying suppliers and others is simply due to the fact that much of the money raised abroad for the agency and WZO in the US is only transferred to Israel in December because of US tax laws.

The agency's board of governors is convening this week for a series of committee meetings before voting on several issues, including plans to restructure the agency.

While denying there is a financial crunch, Ben-Yehuda said that fallout from the conversion bill issue has already been felt in a slight decrease in UIA collections. He said he had spoken to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and other Likud leaders about the problem, and warned them of the consequences of supporting the bill.

"I don't have the exact figures, but the conversion bill is one of the problems we have," Ben-Yehuda said yesterday in a phone interview. "I told Prime Minister Netanyahu and all the people from

the Likud that I know that it's a terrible mistake to accept the conversion bill," said Ben-Yehuda, a Likud member.

He said the bill would hamper the Jewish lobby in the US, diminish investments in Israel by Jews, decrease tourism, and reduce donations. "I told them it's really problematic and we should not surrender to the religious parties. Some of my friends in the Likud are angry with me, but that's what I believe and that's what I told them."

Ben-Yehuda said he is recommending the agency cut 10 percent from its \$410 million budget, noting the agency had already cut some expenses and transferred some operations, such as Youth Aliya, to the government.

Israel Radio had reported that El Al is owed \$1m. by the Jewish Agency, but Ben-Yehuda said that debt had recently been paid. The report also said that agency and WZO officials had been warned not to make new financial commitments, but an agency spokesman said such warnings are a regular occurrence at this time of the year, when money from abroad has still not arrived.

Ben-Elissar calls on Reform, Orthodox to reconcile

By MARILYN HENRY

Israel and the Diaspora cannot permit themselves to fight each other, Israel Ambassador to the US Elihu Ben-Elissar told the Reform movement Saturday night in Dallas.

He made a plea for unity, but offered no specific promise of government support for the Reform movement's efforts to gain recognition in Israel or to defend it from attacks.

"The government of Israel does not say to American Jews that one form of Judaism is preferable to another," Ben-Elissar said. "It will never delegitimize fellow Jews."

He commended Reform institutions in Israel, and implored the movement to create more, saying there were a "vast number" of Israelis who could benefit from Reform programs and services. But he offered no government assistance.

He also said the government

"condemns all acts of violence, particularly against holy sites and educational facilities," which presumably was a reference to attacks on non-Orthodox worshippers near the Western Wall and the torching of a Reform kindergarten in Mevasseret Zion in September. But he did not offer assurances of protection to non-Orthodox institutions or worshippers.

He got a polite response from the 4,500 people attending the 64th biennial convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which closed yesterday.

Haifa's Chief Rabbi She'ar Yashuv Cohen told journalists in his city that he supported the compromise on conversions proposed by the Neuman Committee, saying "Better a bad compromise, so long as it is in the framework of Torah and Halacha, than a victory that leads to hatred and strife, which could boomerang in the end."

MK Massala: PM insulting Ethiopians' intelligence

By ARYEH DEAN COHEN

Labor Party MK Adisu Massala accused Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu yesterday of taking a "divide and conquer" approach toward Ethiopian immigrants, by failing to invite all the community's kessim to a meeting.

Massala asserted that Netanyahu and his advisers had chosen the wrong day, yesterday, to hold a meeting with some Ethiopian religious leaders, since at the same time a demonstration was being held in Ramle to protest poor absorption of immigrants in that town.

Netanyahu, Massala said, "is trying to use a policy of divide and conquer regarding the Ethiopian community," and is "acting like a political boogymon."

"The Ethiopian community is fed up with the government's promises to solve its problems. The prime minister is trying to calm things down and is looking for good public relations,"

Massala added. The prime minister, Massala said, would "not succeed in insulting our intelligence; the community is united in demanding immediate and intensive handling of its problems."

Meanwhile, the government made a move yesterday to resolve one of the community's problems, as Interior Minister Eli Shais ordered stepped-up handling of the cases of Falash Mura who are entitled to immigrate.

Shais said that a consul assigned to the compound in Addis Ababa where the would-be immigrants are staying, would be empowered to recommend on his own who could be brought to Israel. An additional consul will be posted to assist in processing the immigrants, a ministry statement said.

Rafael Cohen, director of the population registry, said that since August the number of those arriving from Addis Ababa has risen to about 170 a month, up from 60 to 70 a month.

The Jerusalem Post
Russia

By GARETH JONES

KRASNOYARSK

(Russia)

Yeltsin's decision to send a peace mission to Chechnya...

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Russia, Japan to seek deal on islands by 2000

By GARETH JONES

KRASNOYARSK, Russia (Reuters) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, winding up informal talks hailed as historic, pledged yesterday to seal a peace treaty by the year 2000.

A bitter territorial row has for decades blocked the signing of a treaty formally ending World War II hostilities, but the two leaders said their weekend talks in the Siberian taiga heralded a new era of cooperation between their nations.

"The president and I have agreed to make maximum efforts to conclude a peace treaty by the year 2000," Hashimoto told reporters after strolling with Yeltsin by the Yenisei River at the country residence where talks took place.

With a smiling Yeltsin at his side, Hashimoto said the peace treaty negotiations would be based on the 1993 Tokyo Declaration, which called for a resolution of the territorial row based on international law and justice.

"We have to learn to understand Japan and the Japanese people," said Yeltsin, adding that Russia had been focusing too heavily on ties with its Western and southern neighbors.

Yeltsin said he and Hashimoto had discussed a wide range of issues in a "very good atmosphere."

On Saturday, they unveiled their "Yeltsin-Hashimoto Plan," comprising initiatives to boost Japanese investment in Russia, cooperation in trade, energy, transport and personnel training.

Hashimoto said his government would support Russia's entry into the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC).

The two leaders also agreed to increase ties between their armed forces by inviting each other's chief of general staff to visit and to consider holding joint exercises for disaster rescue and humanitarian operations.

Yeltsin and Hashimoto will set up a telephone "hot line" to allow swift consultations in emergencies. Yeltsin already has such a link with the leaders of the main Western countries.

A senior Russian foreign official told Tass news agency in Moscow that Krasnoyarsk talks may be followed by a series of important visits and talks aimed at boosting ties further.

Deputy Foreign Minister Grigory Karasin said Yeltsin, accompanied by his family, would make a return informal visit in mid-April on Hashimoto's invitation.

Karasin also said contacts were

under way to prepare a visit to Japan by Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin next spring.

"Moscow and Tokyo also assume that they aim at preparing the Japanese prime minister's official visit in 1998 — the first such visit in 25 years," he added. Karasin suggested that it could take place next autumn.

Yeltsin, 66, looked well a year after he had multiple bypass heart surgery. Renat Akchurin, who led the operating team, told Interfax news agency in Krasnoyarsk that his health "gives no cause for alarm."

Despite all the bonhomie and political will on both sides to put relations on a sounder footing, it was still unclear how Japan and Russia would resolve their 52-year territorial row.

Japan wants Russia to return four small Pacific islands seized by Soviet troops in the final days of World War II, but Moscow fears a nationalist backlash if it does so.

The islands are known as the Southern Kuriles in Russia and in Japan as the Northern Territories.

Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Boris Nemtsov seemed to play down the possibility of the islands being returned.

"The Russian constitution upholds the territorial integrity of the country and the president is



President Boris Yeltsin and Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto shake hands yesterday prior to holding a press conference at a dacha outside the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, where the two were holding meetings. (AP)

the guarantor of the constitution," said Nemtsov, who held talks with the Japanese through

the night into Sunday. Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman Nobuaki Tanaka told

reporters the Tokyo Declaration provided the guidelines for future talks on the issue. "The

path is there," he said, but he added that he did not know how the talks would end.

cy denies is report

Likud said it knew that it was a mistake to accept the cover of the "Red Star of David" magazine, but it denied the report that it had agreed to publish an advertisement in the magazine. The magazine is known for its anti-Semitic content.

on Reform reconcile

Leaders of the Reform and Orthodox movements in Israel are expected to meet in the near future to discuss ways to reconcile their differences and work together for the benefit of the Jewish people.

PM insulting intelligence

Prime Minister Yitzhak Mordechai is accused of insulting the intelligence of the Israeli people by making false promises and engaging in a series of political maneuvers that have led to a loss of trust in his government.

Pragmatism wins the day

KRASNOYARSK, Russia (Reuters) — With bear-hugs and kisses, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto have sealed a friendship that could help end a century of mistrust between their countries.

A territorial dispute that has blocked the signing of a treaty formally ending World War II hostilities remained unresolved after informal weekend talks. But the two leaders pledged at the talks in the Siberian taiga to conclude a peace treaty by the year 2000.

"This is a major breakthrough in relations between Russia and Japan," Yeltsin told reporters at the country residence where the two-day meeting was held near the city of Krasnoyarsk.

Hashimoto invited Yeltsin to

visit Japan next spring for a similar meeting. Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov is expected to visit Tokyo this month to keep up the momentum.

"The two leaders have established a good personal rapport," said Japanese Foreign Minister spokesman Nobuaki Tanaka.

Russia, rich in natural resources and showing signs of stabilizing after years of economic upheaval, is an attractive partner for Japan, which lacks resources and is seeking new markets.

Among projects discussed by Yeltsin and Hashimoto were a feasibility study for a pipeline to

carry Siberian natural gas via Mongolia and China to Japan.

Tokyo is also interested in countering China's increasing economic and military clout in the Asian-Pacific region and is concerned about the risk of turmoil on the Korean peninsula.

Russian commentators say, "If Russia and Japan can seal a peace treaty by the year 2000, as hoped, that would dramatically change the geopolitical scenery in northeast Asia," said Tanaka.

The rapprochement between Russia and Japan curiously parallels a thaw in ties between China and the United States.

Though their situation is very different, Russia and Japan have

BACKGROUND

By GARETH JONES

Greece, Turkey hold war games

IRAKLION, Greece (AP) — With their military forces holding war games in the waters around this Greek island, leaders of rivals Greece and Turkey are set to hash out disputes that have twice brought them to the brink of armed conflict in the past decade.

Being held on the sidelines of a Balkan summit that began here yesterday, the planned meeting between Prime Ministers Costas Karamanlis of Greece and Mesut Yilmaz of Turkey is just one of a series addressing regional problems.

Other looming crises include the volatile situation involving restive Albanian minorities in Macedonia and Yugoslavia. Leaders of Albania, Macedonia, and Yugoslavia are expected to meet separately to discuss that issue.

Simitsis was to meet yesterday with Albanian Prime Minister Fatos Nano and Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic. Those meetings are expected to pave the way for talks immediately afterwards between Nano and Milosevic.

Albanian government spokesman Ilir Bocka said recently the meeting will focus on the Serbian government's refusal to allow Albanian language education in the province of Kosovo.

Albanians make up 90 percent of Kosovo's 1.9 million people and violence there has been escalating in recent weeks following renewed calls by the minority for independence from Serbia.

Milosevic revoked Kosovo's autonomy in 1989. President Kiro Gligorov of Macedonia, which has a large and restive Albanian population, meets Nano today.

The three-day meeting between the leaders of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, being held in a luxury resort just outside Crete's biggest port, will include discussions on improving economic cooperation, regional trade and fighting organized crime.

"This presence here shows that the old age... has passed and we have to go forward to a Balkan community," Simitsis said.

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 - HOTEL RAMAT RACHEL** — Located on Kibbutz Ramat Rachel in Jerusalem, 93 Superior rooms, year round sport centre, jacuzzi, sauna, tennis. Minimum 3 nights dinner free. Banquet garden & banquet hall for functions. Tel. 02-6702506, Fax: 02-6733155
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Listen to the Vatican

At a Vatican conference on the "Roots of anti-Judaism in Christian Circles," Pope John Paul II took another important step in fulfilling his own call for "an act of *teshuva*" for Christian antisemitism. Though the Church must go through this wrenching process primarily by and for itself, Israel has a role to play which it is not fulfilling to its potential.

Though the fundamental groundwork was laid by the historic Vatican declaration *Nostra Aetate* of 1965, in which the Catholic Church formally repudiated the concept of Jewish guilt for the death of Jesus, Friday's conference inched closer to completing the process of recognizing the relationship between Christian antisemitism and the Holocaust.

As the pope stated, "In the Christian world—I am not saying on the part of the Church as such—the wrong and unjust interpretations of the New Testament relating to the Jewish people and their presumed guilt circulated for too long, engendering sentiments of hostility toward these people." Then, for the first time making a connection to the Holocaust, the pope continued, "This contributed to soothing consciences, so that when Europe saw unleashed a wave of persecutions inspired by a pagan antisemitism... the spiritual resistance of many was not that which humanity expected from the disciples of Christ."

These careful words, though woefully understated in relation to the magnitude of the Holocaust's challenge to Christianity, must be encouraged rather than dismissed. At the same time, other Christian voices have bravely pointed to the distance that still must be traveled.

To cite just one slim volume among many that have attempted to come to grips with Christianity's burden in a similar way, Harry James Cargas in *Shadows of Auschwitz, A Christian Response to the Holocaust*, writes, "The Holocaust is, in my judgment, the greatest tragedy for Christians since the crucifixion... Can one be a Christian today, given the death camps that, in major part, were conceived, built, and operated by a people who called themselves Christians and some of whom... took pride in this work?"

To the credit of the Church, the seeds of the next step in the process of self-examination are

not just being sown from without, but planted from within. At the first meeting in Jerusalem of the International Liaison Committee (the body responsible for Jewish-Catholic relations) in 1994, a remarkable draft document was released.

Titled *Antisemitism, the Shoah, and the Church*, the study delved directly into the role of Christian antisemitism in laying the groundwork for the Holocaust, the question of co-responsibility and guilt of the Church, and the task of the Church in remembrance of the Holocaust. The draft document, which significantly was submitted by the German and Polish Bishops' Conferences, states that, "the Church as a whole offered no effective resistance to Nazi persecution and extermination." At the time, the Vatican reacted to the document cautiously, and clarified that it had not been approved by the Holy See, and was drafted by the German and Polish branches of the Church. The next step is for a similar document concerning the Church and the Shoah, presumably in preparation, to be released officially by the Vatican itself.

In the meantime, another recent accomplishment of the pope, the "Fundamental Agreement" establishing Vatican-Israeli diplomatic relations, contains relevant clauses that have yet to be implemented. Article 2 of the 1992 accord states that "the Holy See and Israel are committed to appropriate cooperation in combating all forms of antisemitism." Immediately after this agreement took effect, Israeli embassies around the world should have pushed on this open door and initiated joint programs with their Vatican counterparts to combat antisemitism. Properly taken advantage of, this clause could go far in accelerating the salutary effect of Church's decisions among the faithful, while paving the way for further progress at the top.

Israel clearly cannot be the driving force behind a process of repentance that must come mainly from within. But it would be a tremendous shame if, through sheer lethargy and negligence, Israel were to show indifference to the positive steps that have been taken and squander the opportunity to help the Church confront elements of its past in preparation for its new millennium.

A better deal

YOSEF GOELL

Tourism Minister Moshe Katsav's visit to the Arab town of Kafr Kasim last week was a rare example of a creative initiative on the part of this government. Katsav went to Kafr Kasim with an apology for the killing of 49 villagers shot down and killed by a Border Police unit 41 years ago, on the eve of the Sinai Campaign.

Although Katsav's gesture was rebuffed by noisy demonstrators, and one would be hard put to claim that his initiative expressed any thought out government policy, the gesture itself was welcome, and long overdue.

It fell to Katsav to make the apology and honor Kafr Kasim's dead because of his role as the government's formal liaison with the Arab and Druze sectors. This vague and largely unformulated role has replaced what used to be the post of advisor on Arab affairs to the prime minister in earlier Labor and Likud governments.

Unfortunately, it seems as if this change is for the worse. The report in last Wednesday's *Jerusalem Post* of the recent inroads made into the Beduin community by Islamic and Palestinian nationalist influences originated in one of the security services, not Katsav's office. This is a regrettable indication that no one in a position of authority who could make a difference, seems to be paying attention to one of Israel's most serious domestic problems.

The report, which apparently also served as the basis for a memo sent to the prime minister a week earlier by Agriculture Minister Rafael Eitan, warns of an imminent breakdown of relations between the authorities and the Beduin that "could result in a violent confrontation that would sweep across the Negev."

It predicted that such a confrontation could take the form of irredentism and a resort to "terror-

ism by an increasing part of the rapidly growing Beduin community." The Beduin are today over 150,000 strong. The overwhelming majority live in the northern and central Negev, with a smaller representation across Galilee. A disaffected Beduin community of that size does indeed constitute a serious threat to Israel—and a growing number of younger Beduin are disaffected.

Many of the tensions with this community revolve around questions of land and water. But the basic problem stems from the fact that, following the withdrawal of the IDF from Sinai as part of the peace treaty with Egypt, the Negev Beduin were concentrated in a number of urbanized townships whereas previously, they free-roamed throughout the Negev in small tribal and family encampments.

The basic decision to so concentrate the Beduin was unavoidable. It was also a much more liberal process than the forced resettling at bayonet point of nomadic Beduin in many Arab countries which view them as threats to settled urban and rural communities.

The problems and resulting disaffection developed because the Beduin townships were never fully completed and became the victims of neglect far worse than any suffered by Jewish development towns in their vicinity. In essence, they were freshly mined rural slums from Day One, and the Beduin have no political patrons to turn to for help. The disaffected Beduin therefore constitute a real threat, given that they are natural targets for seditionously anti-Israeli Islamic and Palestinian nationalist influences.

BUT the Beduin could also serve as a positive challenge to Israel, if Israel would only open its eyes and ears—and heart—to the need to deal with the very real problems of indigenous "strangers

Dry Bones



who sojourn within our gates," as the Bible repeatedly refers to the non-Jews who resided among our ancient ancestors.

The breakdown of tribal frameworks and the nomadic way of life among most of the Beduin, accompanied by shockingly high unemployment rates, has made them easy targets for anti-Israeli influences.

Very many younger Beduin, however, are also lured by the prospects of modernization and a better material life that integration into Israel could offer them and their families. A large number of Beduin have served in the IDF and many have been killed in the defense of this country—most recently in Lebanon, where they serve as indispensable trackers and scouts.

It is in Israel's interest to make the Beduin a positive example of

what preferential treatment and "affirmative action" could do to turn a potentially hostile population into a friendly one. What is needed is not merely the successful conclusion of negotiations on the Beduin's land claims—many of which are spurious—but the establishment of a Beduin Authority. This authority would oversee government programs aiming to turn Beduin towns into model communities.

The establishment of such a framework is essential to provide long overdue evidence of Israel's good intentions but these good intentions would have to be backed up by lots of money to make the whole thing credible. If anyone deserves such preferential treatment, it is the Beduin.

The writer comments on public affairs.

How to shape Israeli society

AVRAHAM BURG

The closer we get to Israel's 50th birthday, the more likely it seems that we may attend this party without a date. Western, particularly US, Jewry—our steady companion over the past five decades—may sit this one out on home.

For a protracted period, we have sadly watched Diaspora Jewry grow further and further away from Israel in light of political and economic developments. In that context, the strife of the last few weeks—during which an unyielding religious establishment in Israel has thwarted attempts to reach a compromise which would enable all of the major streams of Judaism to find equal expression within Israeli law—has brought about a most serious threat to the unity of the Jewish people. More and more voices are calling for Diaspora Jewry, which has been a steady and trustworthy partner since the birth of Israel, to reconsider the historic covenant of mutual commitment.

In the 50 years since Israel was established, world Jewry has stood by her side in moments of excitement and joy, just as in fear and anxiety. It hasn't always been easy. Often Israel has been a stubborn and willful partner, difficult to understand and to make understand. But never before have the

Jews of the world seen these "lovers' quarrels" as a reason to give up, to call it quits, and let Israel manage on her own. Now, for the first time, and I say this with the deepest regret, there are voices calling for an end to the Israel-Diaspora partnership.

Meanwhile there are other voices calling for courses of action which to my mind are just as irrelevant. A noted American newspaper columnist, a supporter of Israel who I consider a friend, recently suggested that American Jews should stop contributing to the central UJA federated campaign for Israel, and instead should put their monies into smaller, single-interest movements in Israel, in an effort to influence the nature of Israeli society. This reflects a basic misunderstanding of our society. The battle for Israel is not the battle for small changes; it is the battle for the big agenda. And the only way for American Jewry to enjoy real religious and social influence over the fabric of Israeli society is through a concerted, collective effort which can exert real, concerted pressure.

The United Jewish Appeal, and the Jewish Agency for Israel—the major arm through which it operates in Israel—work exactly along the lines that my columnist friend and so many other American Jews want: in support of the new immigrants in their first steps in Israeli society, the closing of educational and social gaps, the settlement of outlying regions and the furthering of Jewish education.

The Jewish Agency is also the only organization in Israel in which all of the religious streams of Judaism—the Reform, Conservative and Orthodox—work harmoniously together, out of a world view of cooperation and mutual respect. No other organization has doubled its outlay for religious tolerance in this budgetary year alone, and has committed itself to raise tens of millions of dollars for this cause in the coming year.

A boycott of the central campaign, therefore, would be self-defeating. To the contrary, these are days in which to enhance your spiritual investment in Israel by joining forces to help build the Israel you would like to see.

At the Jewish Agency we are attempting to rewrite the agenda of

collective responsibility, offering a genuine partnership in shaping the future of the Jewish people. Together we are seeking answers to the question: How can the Jewish people survive without an external enemy? This is the great challenge for the 21st century.

And together we have every reason in the world to succeed. After all, who would have believed 50 years ago that Israel's population of 600,000 would become 5 million, with major accomplishments in almost every field of human endeavor? Who would have believed a decade ago that we would have been able to rescue and absorb over three-quarters of a million Jews from the former Soviet Union, Ethiopia and every other location of need?

I hope and pray that we will celebrate our 50th independence day together, and not only with a party. More importantly, I extend an "invitation for involvement" to Jewry in Israel and the Diaspora to be full partners in our collective efforts to build an Israel that is more open, more pluralistic, tolerant and democratic.

The writer is chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Israel and the World Zionist Organization.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BARAK BLEW IT

Sir, — The Knesset's opening session was a disgrace. Ehud Barak had a chance to become a great leader, and he blew it. He could have stood up and silenced the vulgar catcalls of Dalia Izik and her fellow Knesset members. It would have been an act of a courageous man. Instead, he sat stonefaced, with just a slight smirk on his face. He had a chance to call for national unity in these troubled times when we stand alone in the world. He could have rebuffed Netanyahu's speech as a proud Jew.

But instead Barak added fuel to the fire. He just widened the chasm between us. He didn't offer any concrete solutions to the

serious problems facing us, he didn't tell us what advice he had for Netanyahu in these difficult days. He didn't give us, the people, any hope that there is a better way. He didn't propose anything concrete.

The hate and division that has plagued us for the last four years just continues. It's there for the whole world to see. Who needs enemies when we have no responsible leadership? It makes one wonder what, if any, leadership qualities does Ehud Barak really possess.

JUDY LEV

Ra'anana.

IRRELEVANT COMPARISON

Sir, — I find the comparison Joseph Lerner makes in his letter "Reminiscent Boycott" (October 17) between the Gush Shalom boycott of products made in Jewish communities of Judea, Samaria and Gaza (YESHA) and the 1933 Nazi boycott of Jews irrelevant to the intrinsic moral justification to utilize such a weapon.

Actions of economic non-cooperation have been a staple of non-violent protests in many countries and on behalf of a variety of causes ever since the American Revolution. The term boycott stems from the year 1880 when Irish peasants and traders ostracized Captain CC Boycott, the land agent for the Earl of Erne, whose name entered history.

While each boycott campaign is subject to debate, the campaign should be judged on its merits without drawing parallels. As part of the Soviet Jewry effort, attempts were made to boycott Russian cultural programs and in Montgomery, Alabama, blacks boycotted the buses for 381 days.

The boycott of "settler" goods by Gush Shalom is no less legitimate than would be a Jewish counter-boycott of Palestinian Authority products. Of course, now that consumer goods produced in Judea, Samaria and Gaza (YESHA) have been identified by their political opponents, the tables could be turned and a "buy YESHA" campaign be launched.

KENNETH BERG

YISRAEL MEDAD
Center for Nonviolent Action
Jerusalem.

UNCALLED-FOR COMMENTS

Sir, — Your editorial "No more apologies" (October 17) does you no credit whatsoever. One wonders what motivated you, not only in criticism of Queen Elizabeth's visit to India, but also in the uncalled-for comments on the Commonwealth of Nations, which you describe as "a rather silly old boys club." It most certainly is not, having over very many years given enormous assistance to emerging countries that were part of the former British Empire.

The felony is compounded when one considers that the president and publisher of *The Post* was a senior member of that "silly club" when serving as Canadian Ambassador to the State of Israel.

Canada being one of those "silly old boys" and an active one at that. Furthermore, you Mr. Editor appear to have forgotten that you hail from England and are in all probability still a British citizen.

As the saying goes "a still tongue makes a wise head" and in this instance you have been less than wise with your comments. Perhaps you might consider that in the future your leaders should more reflect the international good or bad consensus of what is happening in or to the State of Israel.

Netanya.

FROM OUR ARCHIVES

60 years ago: On November 3, 1937, *The Palestine Post* reported that no signs of Arab reaction to the Balfour Day anniversary were visible in Jerusalem and other towns in contrast to the custom in past years of flying black flags over Arab premises.

A new highway was started connecting Kfar Syrkin and Petah Tikva.

The body of an Arab shot in the head was found at Ein Kerem.

Nuremberg.
The *Exodus* 1947 "illegal" immigrants to Palestine interned in Germany had been moved to new winter quarters. They traveled in completely bare, rickety, wooden railway cars and were forced to spend the night on dirty floors in unheated cars.

As soon as conditions in Palestine permit, sleeping cars service would be inaugurated between Istanbul and Cairo, Mr. A.F. Kirby, General Manager of the Palestine Railways, announced.

The Jerusalem Office of the Arab Higher Executive was closing down and would be set up in Beirut, the Arab press announced.

25 years ago: On November 3, 1972, *The Jerusalem Post* reported that a number of cholera cases were diagnosed in Jerusalem.

A terrorist who infiltrated from Syria was killed by an army patrol. It was announced that he intended planting mines in the area.

More than 25,000 Jews left the Soviet Union for Israel in the first 10 months of 1972. The exit tax was waived in about 60 per cent of the cases. A man and his wife, however, both of them doctors, bought their freedom with a payment of about \$44,000.

Alexander Zvielli

مكتبة الجليل

Sunday Morning
Vol. CXLV
Dizzy S
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Nanny Controversy
Louise Woodward's
job looking after
the two young
children of
Deborah and
Sunil Eappen
went terribly
wrong. But
exactly how is
not clear

THAT? IT'S ONLY THE BEAST OF BAGHDAD



BUT HE HASN'T BROKEN FREE YET!



that preferential treatment and affirmative action... could do no less than to provide a potentially hostile population with a friendly one. What is needed is not merely the successful conclusion of negotiations on the Bedouin's land claims - many of which are spurious - but the establishment of a Bedouin authority. This authority would oversee government programs aiming to turn Bedouin towns into model communities.

The establishment of such a network is essential to providing credible evidence of Israeli good intentions. But these good intentions will have to be backed up by the money to make the whole thing credible. If anyone doubts such preferential treatment, it is the Bedouin.

The writer is a member of the public affairs

Society

collective responsibility... through massive participation in the cleanup of the nation's public spaces. We are seeking answers to the question: How can we make the public spaces more attractive and more functional? The answer is simple: by making them more beautiful and more functional.

The writer is a member of the public affairs

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Dizzy Spell

The stock market's wild behavior last week seemed to reflect the national state of mind — or two states of mind — about the economy.

Confusion as an Economic Indicator

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

MONDAY was an awful day on Wall Street. Stock prices went straight down. Tuesday was wonderful. Prices went straight up. Wednesday, they went both ways and ended in the middle. If Wall Street were a person we'd think he was mentally ill.

The experts, as always, had easy explanations for the market's bizarre behavior and in hindsight the explanations seemed sensible. Stock prices, having gone too high, were overdue for a correction. A Southeast Asian currency crisis became the trigger for the 554-point plunge in the Dow Jones industrial average. Big traders rushed to sell and lock in profits. The little guy stayed put, and as soon as the market turned up on Tuesday — thanks again to the big professional traders — the little guy bought, too, showing his faith in stocks and helping the Dow average rise 387 points, more than ever in a single day.

But however reasonable the experts make it sound, what happened last week was wacky, wild, contradictory, confusing. The market is supposed to reflect, at least roughly, the well-being of the nation's economy. There can't be bad times and good times all at once.

Or can there?

In an uncanny way, the stock market's wild behavior seems to reflect the national state of mind. People are confused. Just as stock prices went two ways at once, millions of Americans find themselves holding in their heads, stressfully, two contradictory visions of the

economy around them and of their own circumstances.

"One thing we have lost, that we had in the past, is a sense of progress, that things are getting better," said Daniel Kahneman, a psychologist at Princeton University who researches social and labor issues. "There is a sense of volatility, but not of progress. When people talk of the economy being strong, they don't seem to feel that they too are better off."

The market's down. It's up. It's nuts. Prosperity is perplexing.

They see, for example, that the strong economy is creating more high-paying jobs, but they also believe low-paying jobs are proliferating even faster, said Guy Molyneux, a pollster at Peter Hart Research Associates. They see that the service sector is strong, but they think that for the United States and themselves to prosper, the nation must make things, must manufacture more.

"They don't trust selling services to one another," Mr. Molyneux said. "And they have some vague sense, even if they are earning well, that the rise in income inequality somehow hurts them."

The double vision of life in America touches down

elsewhere. People are not as worried about downsizing as they were a year or two ago, some surveys show. They see that jobs are available. But they are also convinced that if they do lose their jobs, they probably won't find other work that pays as well, or even enough — a perception that causes job insecurity even among people who have good earnings and tell pollsters they do not expect to be laid off themselves. Labor Department data confirm that this sense of things is accurate; only one-third of those who lose jobs end up making as much as or more than they did in their previous jobs.

Household income is rising, after six years of economic expansion, the Census Bureau reports. Family members are obviously earning more. That boosts spirits. But then comes the contrary reality: Most of the new income is not coming from raises but from longer hours on the job or more weeks at work.

"People are very aware that they are working harder and spending less time with the family," said Richard Sennett, a sociologist at New York University. "But the idea of having to lower their standards economically is very hard for most Americans to even contemplate."

On the positive side, home ownership is higher than ever, 66 percent of all households. But among people under 40, home ownership is declining because for them, houses are too expensive. Similarly, consumer spending has been robust, reflecting the strong American economy. People are busy buying out the stores. That is partly because something called personal disposable

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How to Fix A Crowded World: Add People

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS

In the 200 years since Thomas Malthus published his "Essay on the Principle of Population" and threw a scare into the human race about the limits of the earth's resources, people everywhere have been asking: Are there too many of us? This week, leading demographers from around the world will meet here to fret over a revolutionary new fear: Will there soon be too few of us?

The world's population, now at about 5.7 billion, is still growing. By the middle of the next century, it is likely to stand at about 9.4 billion. And although Malthus was way off the mark in predicting an early demographic disaster, there are still enough warning signs to keep neo-Malthusians busy. Last week, for example, a World Bank body joined the hardy band of worrywarts who foresee a world unable to feed all its people as crop lands and sea stocks diminish, harvest yields level off and water supplies dry up.

But for demographers, the problem lately is not absolute numbers of people and their pressures on the environment and natural resources. Now the experts are worried about what happens when population growth slows in a lot of places, or even stops entirely or declines in some. Fertility rates in many places are dropping rapidly, especially in the richest countries, where, to put it simply, any two people are not producing two more people.

If this trend continues it could have far-reaching consequences, demographers say. When more and more of the world's most highly industrialized and economically productive nations do not replenish their numbers, their role as engines of global growth — both as producers and consumers of goods — is thrown into doubt.

"These developed countries have a particularly important role because they provide a great deal of the economic leadership and social leadership," said Joseph Chamie, director of the United Nations population division, which organized the conference this week.

"They are, basically, the producer nations, the consumer nations and the donor nations," he said. "China today is exporting to whom? Basically to the United States and Europe, and that's helping the Chinese economy. Europe alone consumes a great deal and produces a great deal. If they start shrinking there will be a readjustment, and it will be global."

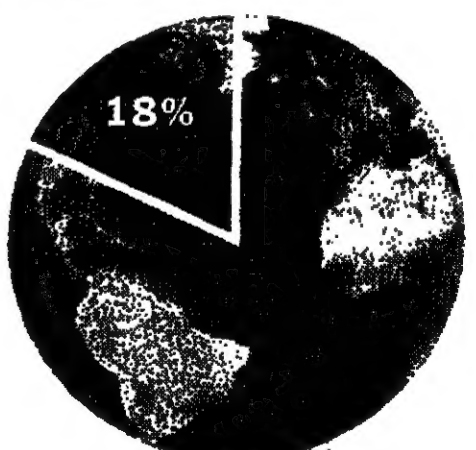
Continued on Page 2

Not Malthus

Percentage of world population living in countries with a fertility rate at or below replacement level.

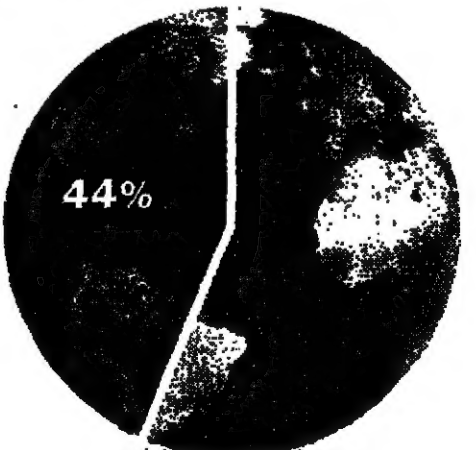
1975

Total world population 4.08 billion



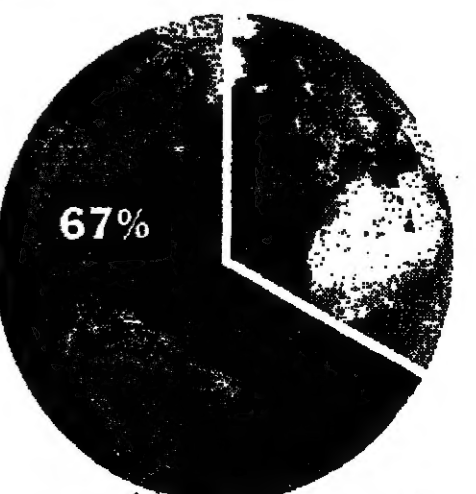
1997

Total world population 5.85 billion



2015

Total world population 7.29 billion



Source: United Nations

The New York Times

Nanny Controversy
Louise Woodward's job looking after the two young children of Deborah and Sunil Eappen went terribly wrong. But exactly how is not clear.
By Sarah Lyall **3**

Say Cheese (in Chinese)
The United States: just a great big stage prop.
By Seth Faison **2**



The American Way
Indians have political clout now, and they're using it against each other.
By Kirk Johnson **3**



Competing With Doctors
Medical associations are lobbying hard to limit the spread of nurse practitioners, but many primary care physicians who work with them say they are the future.
By Milt Freudenheim **3**

The Nation

Holding the Chips, Tribes Naturally Play Politics

By KIRK JOHNSON

FROM the beginning of European settlement through the days of Custer to the militant American Indian Movement, Indian tribes have always been held out by mainstream American society as different: Sometimes better, more spiritual, more ecology minded and noble, and sometimes worse, more dissolute or lazy or dishonest. They have been symbols and backdrops on which America projected its values and prejudices.

But now, for the first time, Indians have become real players. Casino gambling — conducted by about a third of the 557 tribes recognized by the Federal Government — has finally given Indians the not-so-magical passport that gets their concerns heard in the places where decisions are made: money.

Campaign Financers

Last year the Democratic National Committee received \$438,000, and its Republican counterpart \$110,000, from just three tribes, the Onondaga of Wisconsin, the Sault Ste. Marie Chippewas of Michigan and the Mashantucket Pequot of Connecticut. Within some state legislatures, tribes wield huge power as distributors of campaign funds. Last year in Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie spent \$3.5 million on a campaign to expand gambling in Detroit.

Now in Washington, a Justice Department inquiry into whether the Interior Secretary, Bruce Babbitt, denied a gambling permit to one Wisconsin Indian tribe because of donations to the Democrats from rival tribes seeking to block it is cutting to the heart of these new Indian power relationships, while also resurrecting many of the old images, generalizations and prejudices.

What the lobbying by the Wisconsin tribes shows is that Indian tribes, when empowered to create their own images and push their own interests, can be just as mainstream and crass as any corporation. You spend money to protect your franchise and your interests. You elbow out anybody who might be looking too closely at your piece of the pie, Indian or not. You do what needs to be done and spare the pity. It's as gloriously American as watching Microsoft crush the life out of yet another upstart competitor.

Moral Ambiguities

On another level, of course, it is not the same at all. American Indians have emerged on the national political stage on the basis of a single economic engine, the only one that has ever really worked for large numbers of reservations. That can seem to narrow their political aims, or others' perception of those aims, to a single laser-beam issue: gambling. And gambling, however much Americans love to do it, is something about which they



Reuters

Profits from casinos are allowing Indians to buy influence like anyone else. But they also stir envy.

remain deeply ambivalent because of its long associations with organized crime and moral ruin.

The grand tribal entrance onto the political stage has been further complicated by the fact that more than a few of the Indian efforts have been directed by non-Indian gambling companies and foreign investors. The companies have used the tribes as vehicles to enter American markets that would otherwise be barred to them, while the tribes have used the companies to help finance efforts to gain Federal recognition, which opens many other doors besides gaming, or to build their casinos.

The relationships have nonetheless made the tribes easy targets for critics who argue that poor defenseless



Agence France-Press

Left, President Clinton met tribal leaders at the White House. Above, a costumed waitress serves drinks at Foxwoods, the Mashantucket Pequot casino in Connecticut.

Indians are being used one more time by forces beyond their control, or that foreign influences are infiltrating the nation's political system.

Some critics of Indian gaming, like the Atlantic City casino owner Donald J. Trump, argue that tribes get special treatment in the industry because of the nation's guilt about past treatment of Indians. But many other people — including legislators in Washington state who tried, unsuccessfully, to ban Indian political contributions by law this year — suggest that Indians should be held to a higher standard.

Even supporters of broader political involvement by Indians say that when devastating Indian poverty still exists in places like Pine Ridge, S.D., the sight of wealthy tribes stifling their competitors can look a bit unseemly.

Brotherhood is Just One More Myth

"American Indians now have the means to participate in the American political process, and that's positive," said Bill Thompson, a professor of public administration of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, who has written extensively about the gambling industry and is working on a book about American Indian political

participation. "But it's got this blatant sense that says, 'We're ready to buy stuff, and we're going to defend our turf.' When you have Indians opposing Indians, it makes them look very selfish."

Indian leaders say that tribes competing with other tribes is a story far older than capitalism, or the appearance of the first European settlers on North American shores, and that attributing a spirit of national unity and brotherhood among sovereign tribal nations is just one more misperception among many.

But it does raise ticklish issues for groups like the National Indian Gaming Association, based in Washington D.C., which represents Indian gaming interests. In such cases, said the group's executive director, Timothy Wapato, it can't win — and neither perhaps can non-Indian politicians. "In all cases, we try and stay out of any battle between sovereigns — we don't belong in it," Mr. Wapato said. The Wisconsin case in particular, he added, is one in which the participants need to find their own way to a resolution or compromise.

"We should not get in there and say they should do this or that," Mr. Wapato continued. "And we don't believe that the Secretary of the Interior should take sides on that type of battle either."

The Future Wears White

Nurses Treading on Doctors' Turf

By MILT FREUDENHEIM

MARY BIDGOOD-WILSON and her business partner of five years, Wendy Wilson, provide basic health care for 4,300 people in rural central New Hampshire, where doctors are scarce. Both women are nurse midwives. Ms. Bidgood-Wilson is also a family nurse practitioner. Insurers pay them the same rate as doctors.

But nurses with the same skills find the going rough in big cities where many physicians are defending their turf and incomes against the inexorable inroads of managed health care. Most of the managed care companies pay the nurse practitioners only when they work for a doctor or medical group.

The landscape for nurse practitioners, however, may be changing in the city. Recently several health maintenance organizations announced that they would pay a group of nurse practitioners in New York City \$50 or \$60 for each patient visit, the same as for primary care doctors.

Although equal pay is a breakthrough, the nurses still must maintain a tie with a physician. The H.M.O.'s also hedged their bets by insisting that the nurses' practice be operated as a research project, to see how the health and satisfaction of patients, not to mention costs, compare to patients treated by physicians. Nurse practitioners argue that they are more cost effective than physicians because they are trained to deal with prevention and the whole person, which includes stresses on and off the job.

The doctors of the New York State Medical Society were not mollified by the research tag. They oppose H.M.O.'s designating nurse practitioners as primary care providers who can do much of the routine work of family physicians and pediatricians. The public, they say, mistakenly be-

lieves that these nurses are equal to doctors in training and education.

Nurse practitioners, like those in New Hampshire, can deliver babies and treat ear infections and common ailments. Heart attacks, however, are referred to cardiologists, fractures to orthopedic surgeons and other serious illnesses to other specialists. These nurses, who often hold master's degrees, are state certified, and many of them, including Ms. Bidgood-Wilson and Ms. Wilson, operate independently in rural areas.

Landmarks and Benchmarks

Independent nurse practitioners, however, do have something of a marketing problem, say officials at many health maintenance organizations. Most patients prefer to see a doctor, said Dr. Arlen Collins, an H.M.O. consultant with the Scheur Management Group. The health groups themselves worry that nurse practitioners may refer patients to specialists more often than primary care doctors would, raising costs. There may also be a fear, real or perceived, of malpractice lawsuits, he added, in which plaintiffs contend that care by a physician is the only benchmark.

Although the New York State Medical Society and other medical associations are lobbying hard to limit the spread of nurse practitioners, many primary care doctors who work with them say they are the future. Their numbers and those of physician assistants are growing nationwide, with most working with doctors in private practice, clinics and hospitals.

Managed health care has made primary care doctors the new gatekeepers: they decide what care a patient may have. These doctors say they need all the help they can get. Since H.M.O.'s often pay doctor groups a set fee per enrollee, the groups try to have as big a roster of patients as possible. They

increase their income by taking on more H.M.O. members and hiring nurse practitioners, who earn \$40,000 to \$60,000, far less than primary care physicians, who average about \$135,000.

The H.M.O.'s also push the doctors to monitor patients with potentially catastrophic health problems and help avert long hospital stays. This job of case management often falls to nurse practitioners.

"They are a lower-cost provider than an employee physician," said Dr. Lee Thompson, one of five physician partners at Aurora Pediatric Associates in the Denver suburbs. Aurora has four pediatric nurse practitioners and one physician assistant to help with 40,000 visits a year by members of 28,000 families.

"I don't know how I ever functioned without nurse practitioners," said Dr. Stephanie Seremetis, who directs the Women's Health Program at Mount Sinai Medical Center, with three physicians and two nurse practitioners for 6,000 patients. "Probably in the future the best use will be nurse practitioners in independent practice, using a physician as a backup for complex conditions and for system analysis."

Both government and private payers cite a glut of specialists and a scarcity of primary care doctors. With state and Federal money dwindling for medical education, advanced practice nurses are in heavy demand inside hospitals that are reducing the number of residents who are training to become specialists.

New York City hospitals have been adding nurse practitioners, even as they reduced most other employees under cost-cutting pressures, the Greater New York Hospital Association reported.

"The health care system needs many different types of providers," said Dr. Alan Hinkle, the corporate medical director of New Hampshire Blue Cross. "It's no longer just a physician-driven system."



The Louise Woodward case, as viewed from Boston and London.

An American Jury Shocks Britain

By SARAH LYALL

LOUISE WOODWARD revealed very little of herself as she sat impassively in a courtroom in Boston day after day, charged with shaking and slamming a baby to death. In her round, placid face you could read what you wanted to read.

Was she a monster in the guise of an irresponsible teen-ager? Or was she — as many in Britain believed — a kind but naive girl who was exploited and abused by a professional couple whose selfishness seemed peculiarly American?

The case of the 19-year-old English au pair, who was convicted Thursday of the murder of 8-month-old Matthew Eappen, divided Britons and Americans almost as starkly as the O.J. Simpson trial divided whites and blacks. After the verdict, it was hard to find anyone in Britain who thought that Louise Woodward was guilty.

Somehow, her job, to help Deborah and Sami Eappen look after their two young children, went terribly wrong. But exactly how will never be clear. The prosecution said Ms. Woodward shook and probably slammed the baby against a hard surface. But a defense expert said Matthew's injury was at least several weeks old, and Ms. Woodward said she shook the baby only to rouse him when he became alarmingly listless.

How those facts were perceived in Britain and in the United States speaks volumes about how the countries see themselves and each other.

In the United States, the case aggravated the guilt that seems to permeate the lives of working parents. In Britain, the case provoked anger at the parents as employers.

"It would appear from her testimony that she was enslaved by her family," a lawyer sympathetic to Ms. Woodward told The Independent.

The American criminal justice system seems to have been put on trial, too. There are severe limits here on what can be reported about a trial. Britons, then, were aghast at the prosecutor's pretrial statements to reporters and at the Eappens' appearance on CBS while the jury was still deliberating.

Other articles commented that Boston is anti-British because of its high Irish-American population and that Louise Woodward's British reserve made her seem uncaring to Americans.

Mark Lawson of The Guardian contrasted the "stoical and quiet" Woodward family to supporters of the Eappens, who, in a reference to Matthew's favorite toy, wore crocodile pins to the courtroom. The pins "reek of the kind of mawkish exhibitionism which Europeans have always found repellent in American life," he wrote. "It may officially be the State of Massachusetts v. Louise Woodward in that courtroom, but it's also America v. Britain."



Marilyn R. Yee/The New York Times

Nurse practitioners increasingly compete with doctors. Columbia University opened a nursing practice in midtown Manhattan.

ECONOMY

Texaco Gets Mixed Reviews on Anti-Bias Efforts

By ADAM BRYANT

ONE year ago Tuesday, secret tape recordings came to light of executives at Texaco Inc. speaking contemptuously about minority employees and planning the destruction of documents demanded in a discrimination lawsuit. Their comments set off a firestorm of protest, with civil rights leaders calling for a national boycott.

Less than two weeks later, Texaco agreed to pay \$140 million in the largest settlement ever of a racial discrimination case. And it promised to adopt a broad set of policies to promote equality and erase discrimination "wherever it may be."

Today, the company prefers to call that troubling episode a "catalyst for change." And Texaco has indeed made changes.

It has bought more services from minority-owned companies and instructed its big suppliers to follow suit. It has set five-year goals to expand minority ranks at all levels. It has tied part of executives' bonuses to their success in meeting targets for hiring and promoting minorities in their departments and to their scores in employee surveys about the company's "respect for the individual."

It also has enrolled its 20,000 employees in the United States in two-day "diversity" workshops. It has placed more advertising in black-oriented magazines. And it has paid \$420,000 to be the lead sponsor of the Universal Big Top Circus, billed as the nation's only circus owned by blacks.

"I can tell you unequivocally that we've made substantial progress," Peter I. Bijur, the chairman and chief executive of Texaco, said in an interview last week at the company's headquarters in White Plains, N.Y.

Certainly, Texaco has kept busy with such initiatives, many of them reflecting American industry's consensus of the best practices in the racial arena. Yet Texaco's efforts have been greeted with considerable doubt — about whether it has correctly diagnosed its problems, whether it is doing the right things and whether this company, or any company, can change its employees' racial attitudes.

The story of Texaco has grown only more complex with time. The protest over the tapes last year demanded simple, concrete answers: How would the executives be punished? Would Texaco stand up to a national boycott? Or would it settle the lawsuit, which accused it of systematically denying minority employees promotions because of their race and fostering a racially hostile

environment?

Now, Texaco, the nation's 11th-largest company, is trotted out as Exhibit A to advance political agendas. Some civil rights leaders, for example, have used Texaco to test their leverage with other big corporations, and they want the company to do more. Their view is supported by the Texaco employees who filed the original lawsuit, who contend that they have experienced discrimination firsthand and who worry that any changes will be only cosmetic.

Skeptics, however, say that Texaco is going overboard and wonder whether its focus on workplace diversity — seemingly at odds with a country that has grown more hostile to affirmative action in its public institutions — is doing more harm than good to race relations.

Corporate America is closely watching the company for clues on how to deal with a new wave of litigation set off by the Civil Rights Act of 1991. That law allows employees who say they have been discriminated against to sue for back pay, compensatory and punitive damages and to demand a jury trial. Before, plaintiffs could sue only for lost wages, making it difficult to get lawyers to take up their case.

It is a measure of American industry's awkward embrace of the diversity agenda that this debate rages around a company that, for all its effort, does not concede that anything was wrong with its policies or practices.

"I do not admit, nor do I accept the fact that the programs that we had in place were flawed in any way," Mr. Bijur said in the interview. "We are a microcosm of society. We are 30,000 people, and those people have attitudes. And sometimes those attitudes, which they develop throughout their lives, are brought into the workplace."

Goals, and Customers

The Texaco tapes, copies of which had been obtained by the plaintiffs in the discrimination suit, caused an initial fury in part because it seemed that one executive had used the word "niggers" during a discussion of celebrations like Kwanzaa. A computer-enhanced analysis of the tapes showed that the epithet had not been used, but Mr. Bijur still declared the context and tone of the recorded conversations to be "categorically unacceptable."

In the following days, documents emerged that were part of the lawsuit that appeared to show a pattern of discrimination in the hiring and promotion of minorities at Texaco, although the company disputed that such a pattern existed.

Today, Mr. Bijur says that he has

no illusions that Texaco is free of racial animosity. But he says Texaco can become a better company by setting quantitative goals for hiring and promoting blacks, as well as members of other minority groups, and by tracking progress in that area alongside profit and productivity goals.

Texaco wants to raise its percentage of minority employees from 22 percent last year to 29 percent in 2000, a figure that would be one of the highest in the oil industry. It is planning to spend an average of \$200 million a year over the next five years for services and supplies from minority- and women-owned businesses, compared with \$139 million in 1996.

Mr. Bijur, who found himself under the media glare a year ago, only months after taking over as chairman, said he now welcomes the scrutiny and plans to publicize the company's progress.

And he maintains that the events of last November simply accelerated plans to diversify Texaco's work force.

"You have to turn what could be a disastrous situation into the best opportunity you can, which is what I tried to do," he said.

He would like to be able to snap his fingers and instantly meet his long-range goals in areas like the ranks of top executives, but he said the process could not be rushed.

"Sure, I can go out and hire people in order to make numbers work," he added. "I'm not about to do that."

Among the company's 19 corporate officers, there are now three women and no members of minority groups. Last fall, there was one woman; the remainder were white men. The company also added a second black director this year.

On a broader scale, figures provided by Texaco show that of the 355 executives who are eligible for bonuses, 25, or 7 percent, are members of minority groups, an addition of 4 over the past year.

Texaco had long been a laggard in an industry that has historically followed, not led, efforts to diversify its work force. The company has focused more during this decade on recruiting minority executives, but it has often had to be prodded.

In 1990, the Labor Department found that Texaco was deficient in its minority-group representation at some levels. As recently as last year, before the tapes came out, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issued a finding that Texaco had not promoted blacks in certain employee groups because of their race.

Of course, Texaco's new diversity program is aimed at more than just changing the makeup of its work



Deval L. Patrick leads a task force to oversee Texaco's diversity efforts.

force. Mr. Bijur hopes it will also be good for business. After all, he says, his job is to sell more gasoline and oil, and he wants to "attract a wide section of customers."

Diversity's Divisions

What you do about a problem depends upon what you diagnose the problem to be. And some critics say Texaco's assessment is muddled at best, ill considered at worst.

Shelby Steele, a conservative black author and research fellow at the Hoover Institution, said he thought Texaco's efforts to improve diversity were "indiscriminate wallpapering" and "icons of racial good will."

If the original problem was discriminatory behavior, Mr. Steele added, then Texaco should be teaching employees what constitutes discrimination, rather than touting diversity and cultural sensitivity.

"Is this the kind of thing that is going to make race relations more genuine and open?" Mr. Steele asked. "My sense is it's going to divide them. If you want to make people self-conscious and drive them back into their own groups, then bring in a diversity trainer."

He said truth would have been better served if the original discrimination lawsuit had been fully adjudicated. Because Texaco settled it instead, while admitting no wrongdoing, its new programs appear disingenuous and intended primarily to cover vulnerabilities, he said.

Mr. Steele is not alone in his criticism of diversity training. Frederick R. Lynch, a professor at Claremont McKenna College and the author of "The Diversity Machine" (Free Press, 1997), said he considered it noteworthy that some of the most recently charged conversations among Texaco executives that were caught on tape had to do with programs at Texaco intended to pro-

more diversity. "It's possible that diversity training was contributing to an us-versus-them atmosphere," said Mr. Lynch, who is white.

Mr. Lynch said a broad effort to promote diversity inevitably "slides back down into the bramble bush of affirmative action." That can lead to stigmas and tensions in the workplace, institutionalized separatism and a slackening of diversity efforts once minimum targets are met, he said.

Not so, said Deval L. Patrick, the former head of the Justice Department's civil rights division, who leads a task force set up as part of the lawsuit settlement to oversee Texaco's diversity efforts. In an interview, Mr. Patrick described the company's initiative so far as far-reaching and said senior executives' commitment to workplace fairness was "palpable."

Even so, he worried that managers might not have enough time to carry out their new duties.

Mr. Bijur does not share his concerns. "Some people are going to have to spend a lot more time, but that's O.K. with me," he said.

Corporate 'Smelling Salts'

In a way, Texaco has become a testing ground for the push for civil rights in the private sector.

Not only has the number of discrimination lawsuits soared over the last few years, but legal experts expect a wave of new ones. Cyrus Mehri, a lawyer based in Washington who represented Texaco employees in their suit, said that case prompted about 2,000 calls to his office from employees of companies around the country. So far, Mr. Mehri said, the calls have resulted in lawsuits against Sikorsky Aircraft and the Crown Central Petroleum Corporation.

Predictably, the threat of such legal actions has been a boon to the consulting industry.

"Texaco was like smelling salts for corporate America," said Mauricio Velásquez, president of the Diversity Training Group, a consulting company in Baltimore. "It put a price tag on sweeping these problems under the rug."

Many companies have developed programs even more extensive than Texaco's. Bank of America, for example, has set up "diversity business councils" that develop programs or practices for individual business units. For example, its audit division linked up with an association of black accountants to help recruit employees. The bank also has a diversity network of volunteers, including white men, who organize anything from résumé-writing workshops to holiday celebrations.

Bank of America's chairman, David A. Coulter, holds his top 200 officers accountable for how well they promote diversity, a standard that contributed to the departure in the past year of several senior executives who failed to appreciate its importance, said Valerie Crane, an executive vice president who is in charge of the company's diversity program.

"It's becoming a minimum job requirement," she said. Underscoring the shift of the affirmative action debate to the private from the public sector, the lawsuit against Texaco was settled in the same month that Californians voted

to dismantle state-run affirmative action programs. And on Tuesday, residents of Houston will vote on whether to continue affirmative action programs in that city.

Searching for more fertile ground, civil rights advocates have turned their attention to the corporate world. Texaco provided them with indisputable evidence, in their eyes, that discrimination in society was alive and that their mission was as important as ever. Now, they are determined to exploit their newfound influence both at Texaco and elsewhere.

Why, they ask, does Texaco tie just 10 percent of executives' bonuses to their progress in meeting diversity goals if diversity is indeed the company's No. 1 priority? In an interview, Mr. Bijur said the percentage could be adjusted as needed to motivate or penalize individual managers.

At the annual Texaco shareholders' meeting in May, the Rev. Jesse Jackson talked about the "toxic atmosphere" at Texaco and twice asked Mr. Bijur why the company had promoted an executive who was accused of discriminatory practices in the original lawsuit.

"The charged are now in charge," Mr. Jackson said at the meeting.

Mr. Bijur did not address Mr. Jackson's questions at the meeting, but he said in the interview last week that the atmosphere at Texaco had never been "toxic." He also said it was inappropriate and showed a lack of respect to bring up an individual's name in such a setting, adding that the company had found no support for the accusations against the executive.

Moreover, Mr. Bijur said, Texaco has demonstrated that it has shown zero tolerance for discriminatory behavior by demoting or dismissing employees at all levels in the last year after complaints about their behavior were investigated.

The hammer fell hardest on those whose voices were on the infamous tapes. Robert Ulrich, Texaco's treasurer at the time the tapes were made, was indicted on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice involving company documents crucial to the lawsuit. He had retired, and the company cut off as many of his benefits as it legally could. Richard A. Lundwall, who had been laid off from Texaco before he brought the tapes to light, was indicted with Mr. Ulrich on the same charges and has had his benefits cut off. Both Mr. Ulrich and Mr. Lundwall have pleaded not guilty. David Keough, the chief financial officer of Texaco's Beddington Insurance subsidiary, was dismissed.

In the wake of the Texaco disclosures, Mr. Jackson opened an office of his Rainbow/PUSH Coalition on Wall Street to keep pressure on corporate managements.

He plans to remain especially vigilant in his monitoring of Texaco. "We must never leave this beachhead," he said. He also disputed Mr. Bijur's criticism of his performance at the shareholders' meeting.

"He has to admit the atmosphere was toxic because it created the polluted environment out of which came the insulting words," Mr. Jackson said in an interview. As for the promotion of the executive who had been accused of discrimination, he said, "It makes the workers question the sincerity of the changes."

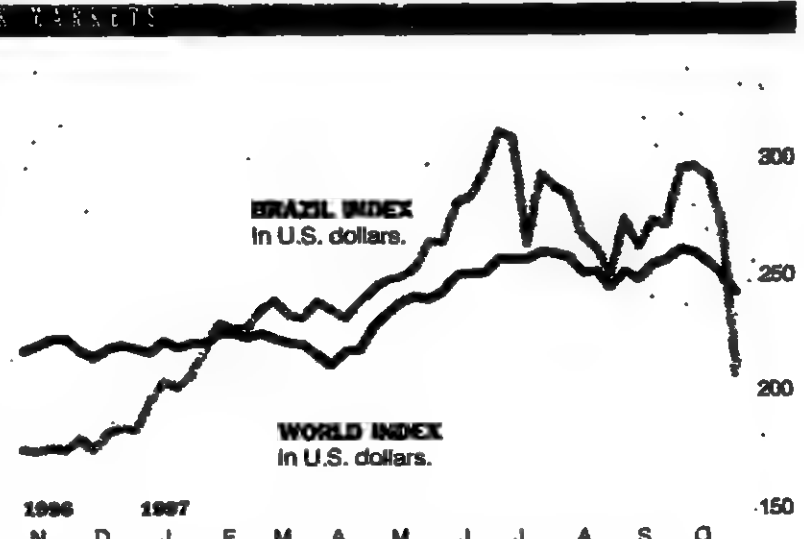
Regardless of what Mr. Bijur may believe, some employees who thought Texaco was a racist company a year ago still think so. While Mr. Jackson and other civil rights leaders may see Texaco as a beachhead, to others it has been their only battle for several years.

Beatrice Hester, who contended in the lawsuit that she had unfairly been passed over for promotions, has remained at her job over the last year as a business analyst in Texaco's Houston office. She said she had a sense among her co-workers that "at this point, nothing has changed," except that some whites appear to be more resentful, and more cautious, in dealing with blacks.

"I kind of feel like they just settled because their backs were against the wall," she said. "But it's still early, and the window of opportunity is still open for them."

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURR.			
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.
Australia	203.51	-2.9	13	-8.3	19	192.02	3.3		
Austria	198.33	-2.1	12	4.4	18	177.41	16.7		
Belgium	247.60	4.0	2	8.7	16	216.81	21.6		
Brazil	212.77	-23.1	28	12.2	14	1.69	431.78	19.0	
Britain	320.00	-0.2	5	13.0	11	3.49	282.90	15.3	
Canada	214.42	-4.1	21	12.9	12	1.78	218.77	16.1	
Denmark	410.38	-1.5	11	16.8	8	1.40	385.62	29.5	
Finland	310.65	-8.4	24	26.5	3	1.85	336.88	41.8	
France	226.36	0.0	4	5.7	17	2.61	204.38	17.1	
Germany	213.67	-4.9	22	12.6	13	1.51	191.19	26.6	
Hong Kong	367.53	-3.2	15	-27.5	23	4.34	384.72	-27.6	
Indonesia	123.84	4.2	1	-45.8	25	2.49	273.43	-17.3	
Ireland	377.09	-1.4	10	14.7	9	2.74	353.18	29.0	
Italy	106.50	-3.7	17	27.6	2	1.77	134.43	41.8	
Japan	109.85	-3.8	18	-14.9	22	0.95	83.51	-11.8	
Malaysia	232.66	-4.0	20	-81.4	27	2.38	300.17	-48.8	
Mexico	1,510.28	-12.7	27	23.8	4	17.5	13,903.63	32.4	
Netherlands	402.43	-0.5	9	19.7	6	2.34	356.48	34.3	
New Zealand	83.25	-5.1	23	-9.3	20	4.33	70.87	2.8	
Norway	350.22	-3.9	19	18.5	7	1.85	332.77	29.9	
Philippines	83.62	-0.3	6	-58.9	26	1.44	147.42	-44.8	
Singapore	235.45	-0.4	8	-43.9	24	1.85	170.68	-36.9	
South Africa	296.37	-11.8	25	-10.1	21	2.83	301.23	-7.5	
Spain	249.82	-0.4	7	13.7	10	2.45	275.10	27.0	
Sweden	473.16	-3.6	16	12.2	15	1.98	524.24	22.9	
Switzerland	313.52	0.6	3	31.4	1	1.23	271.42	36.7	
Thailand	29.09	-12.2	26	-69.6	28	6.07	46.31	-51.4	
United States	372.70	-3.0	14	23.5	5	1.66	372.70	23.5	

COMPOSITE INDICES		Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank
Europe	275.80	-1.2	15.1	2.53	252.15
Pacific Basin	120.21	-3.6	-19.1	1.57	92.94
Europe/Pacific	185.14	-2.1	-0.7	2.17	152.62
World	247.63	-2.9	10.4	1.91	220.84



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's. In conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

CURRENCIES		Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Exchange rates					
Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar	120.37	121.87	-1.23	113.35	
German marks to the U.S. dollar	1.7251	1.7730	-2.67	1.5122	
Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar	1.4082	1.3917	+1.19	1.3336	
U.S. dollars to the British pound	1.6751	1.6335	+2.55	1.6370	

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets. Exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

Oct. 27-31: It Was a Dark and Stormy Week. But at Least October Is Over.

PRICES	
DOMESTIC EQUITIES	
Broad market	Down 2.87%
S.&P. 500 Index	914.62
Blue chips	Down 3.54%
Dow 30 Industrials	7,442.08
Small capitalization	Down 3.19%
Russell 2000 Index	433.28

DOMESTIC BONDS	
Treasuries	Up 1.07%
Ryan Labs. Total Return	210.44
Municipals	Up 0.68%
Bond Buyer Index	121.69
Corporates	Up 0.51%
Merrill Lynch Master Index	923.77

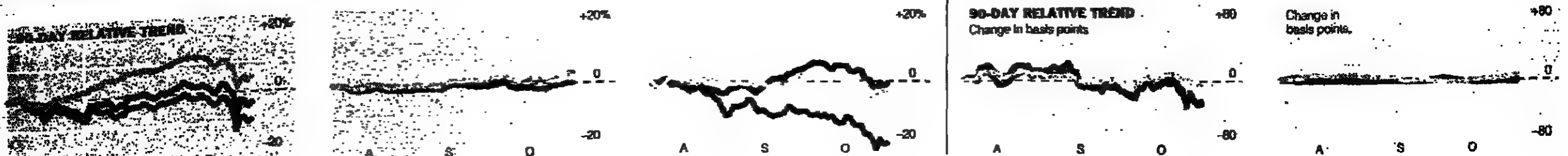
AROUND THE WORLD	
European stocks	Down 1.19%
F.T. Actuaries Europe	215.80
Asian stocks	Down 3.61%
F.T. Actuaries Pacific Basin	120.21
Gold	Up 1.17%
New York cash price	\$312.20

Foreign indices are given in dollar terms.

YIELDS	
BONDS	
Long bonds	6.15%
30-year Treasuries	Down 12 basis pts.
Notes	5.59%
2-year Treasuries	Down 14 basis pts.
Municipals	5.40%
Bond Buyer Index	Down 7 basis pts.

100 basis points = 1 percentage point

OTHER INVESTMENTS	
Money market funds	5.03%
Taxable average	Up 2 basis pts.
Bank C.D.'s	5.16%
1-year small savers	Unchanged
Stocks	1.69%
S.&P. 500 dividend yield	Up 5 b.p.



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

The New York Times

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Party Elders vs. Money Grubbers

As Congress winds down, the cause of campaign finance reform is battered but still alive. After preaching a funeral oration that convinced some spin-friendly commentators, Trent Lott was forced to guarantee a vote next spring on the McCain-Feingold bill. House Speaker Newt Gingrich agreed Friday to allow a similar vote. The day's other big event was Senator Fred Thompson's announcement that his investigative committee will suspend its hearings. He was frustrated by his own overreaching at times, but even more by fleeing witnesses, by White House foot-dragging and by a coalition of special-interest pots led by Mr. Lott and the Democrat's John Glenn.

Nonetheless, Mr. Thompson forced Attorney General Janet Reno and a snoring F.B.I. to quit ignoring any and all indications of corruption in the 1996 campaign. Ms. Reno may still try to evade her obligation to appoint an independent counsel, but thanks mainly to Mr. Thompson, any such evasion will stir cyclonic outrage. Moreover, the committee has left a documentary record — the videotapes of White House coffees, the door-opening memos from the Democratic National Committee, amnesiac fund-raisers, contributors bragging about the purchase of access — that adds up to an inescapable mosaic of a Government for rent.

The impact of that public record can be judged by the spontaneous coalition of conscience that has emerged among the elders of both parties. Former President Gerald Ford, for instance, said recently that a ban on soft money was needed to "restore the confidence of our citizens in their Federal Government." He and two like-minded former Presidents, Jimmy Carter and George Bush, demonstrate that the most passionate advocates of this reform are those who know the system best.

Although Mr. Lott, the Senate majority leader, and Mr. Gingrich are Capitol Hill's most implacable opponents of a cleaner system, their party's most respected Congressional veterans are aligned with the former Presidents. Supporting a soft-money ban are two former Senate majority leaders, Bob Dole

and Howard Baker; a former House Republican leader, Bob Michel; and a former Republican national chairman, Bill Brock. Mr. Lott's power over his party clearly does not extend to its Senate alumni. Among the advocates of change are Alan Simpson, Nancy Kassebaum Baker and six other former Senators.

This appeal from the elders is timely. Last week, the McCain-Feingold bill escaped another Lott plot to kill it. Fearing a public-relations disaster, Mr. Lott scheduled the one thing that defenders of the status quo most detest, an unencumbered Senate vote on reform. Reformers now have an opportunity to offer the McCain-Feingold legislation in the form of an amendment that cannot be altered before an up-or-down vote no later than March 6. The supporters can probably get more than 50 votes for the bill, although getting the 60 needed to make it filibuster-proof will be hard.

In the weeks ahead, Mr. Lott's team will repeat their canard that unlimited party contributions are a matter of free speech. In fact, corporations have been barred from contributing to candidates since 1907 and unions have been barred since 1947. Individual limits on donations were enacted in 1974. The McCain-Feingold bill is not imposing unprecedented new restrictions on politics. It simply extends the logic of laws that Americans have supported for decades.

The weekend of Halloween has brought the fearsome spectacle of President Clinton and the Republicans reaching new lows in campaign fundraising. Believing they are immune to public revulsion even after a year of disclosures about re-election abuses, Mr. Clinton has joined Vice President Al Gore and other Democrats in raising nearly \$3 million at a luxurious Florida beach resort. Not to be outdone, Republicans expect to scare up a staggering \$6 million this week in two days of fundraising events in Washington. There will be, in other words, a lot of money at stake when Mr. Lott rallies the old order for another stand next March.

For Congress in Staten Island

The race to succeed Representative Susan Molinari of Staten Island is the only Congressional contest in the nation this year. Given the narrow division in the House, it has been loaded with political import. The hitherto obscure candidates are being showered with millions of dollars for television commercials, and joined on the stump by everyone from President Clinton to former Senator Bob Dole and former President George Bush.

All this partisan effort is being directed at two men who actually seem to have a great deal in common. Vito Fossella, a 32-year-old Republican City Council member, and Eric Vitaliano, a 49-year-old Democrat in the State Assembly, are both social conservatives who oppose abortion and gun control. Each paid his dues on the critical local issue of the Fresh Kills landfill by successfully sponsoring legislation to close the dump. Both are running on anti-tax platforms aimed at the middle-class voters of the 13th District, which includes Bay Ridge and Bensonhurst in Brooklyn as well as Staten Island.

Neither candidate could excite voters interested in progressive social policy or independent thought. Mr. Fossella is at least willing to promise to vote against repealing the Federal ban on assault weapons. But his partial term in the tiny Republican minority of the City Council is not much experience for a Congressional candidate. Mr. Vitaliano's 15 years in the sultrifying Assembly may be too much seasoning of the wrong sort. He has been far too

eager to please public-employee unions by doing an end-run around collective bargaining and imposing new obligations on the city. On the plus side, Mr. Vitaliano is a staunch supporter of education, and his approach to politics appears more inclusive than Mr. Fossella's.

As a Congressman, either candidate would probably be a faithful follower of his party line, and that tips the scales for Mr. Vitaliano. It is hard to understand, for instance, how Mr. Fossella will deliver on his central campaign pledge to ease school overcrowding when Republican Party leaders have torpedoed President Clinton's proposal of Federal aid for public school construction.

This page has often endorsed moderate Republican candidates who seemed strong enough to improve their party's stand on issues like the environment and ethics. But Mr. Fossella does not meet that test. While he claims he will be independent, he also admits he cannot think of a single issue, except abortion, on which he disagreed with Ms. Molinari. That says a great deal, since Ms. Molinari built her image as a moderate on her pro-choice views, which overshadowed her otherwise strict adherence to the Republican agenda.

Neither of these candidates is an exciting choice, but Mr. Vitaliano gets our endorsement as a dependable opponent of House Speaker Newt Gingrich's agenda.

Editorial Observer/PHILIP TAUBMAN

The Chinese Fixation on Mikhail Gorbachev

When Jiang Zemin resists appeals for political reform in China, he no doubt has a nightmare image in mind that he is determined to avoid. It is Russia. Everything the Chinese President fears about the future is represented by China's giant neighbor with a fractious new democracy.

Just days before Mr. Jiang stubbornly defended China's repressive political system at the White House, Mikhail Gorbachev, the embodiment of what the Chinese leader dreads, visited several American cities. Private citizen Gorbachev still draws admiring crowds in America, and collects some tidy lecture fees, but Mr. Jiang and his Chinese colleagues do not see the benefits of capitalism when they think about Mr. Gorbachev. What they see is a man who presided over the demise of the Soviet Communist Party and the disintegration of his country and was then peremptorily supplanted by his political rival and almost lost his apartment and dacha in the bargain. Mr. Jiang and his fellow Communist leaders will do almost anything to avoid the Gorbachev syndrome.

From Mr. Jiang's viewpoint, the genius of the economic reforms introduced under Deng Xiaoping has to

The view across the Russian border frightens Beijing.

be that they have produced prosperity while preserving the power of the Communist Party. Since China's nascent democracy movement was crushed in 1989, the considerable initiative of the Chinese people has been largely channeled into economic activity, with benefits for millions of citizens. Who has time for political mischief when living standards are rising and cell phones are beeping?

I have often wondered what course reform would have taken in the Soviet Union if Mr. Gorbachev had given his people consumer goods before glasnost. There was a not altogether frivolous theory in Moscow in the late 1980's that the Communist Party and Mr. Gorbachev would thrive if only the Kremlin arranged for trainloads of Nike athletic shoes to be shipped in from Asia. The idea that snazzy sneakers would buy political support gives some sense of the parlous state of the Soviet economy then.

Mr. Gorbachev did not deal first with the stagnant economy because he knew the interests vested there would be difficult to challenge. He also lacked a philosophical commitment to dismantling the centrally managed economy. So he took the easier route of unlocking the intellectual life of Russia and hoping that would lead to political reform.

Chinese officials have told me they were alarmed by the Russian model as soon as Mr. Gorbachev started tinkering with the Soviet system in 1985. It was easy to see why by 1988, when I took a break from my assignment as a correspondent in Moscow to visit China with my family. The country we left behind was starved for consumer goods and economically inert, but it was alive with political debate. The country we arrived in was bustling with capitalist activity, but it was politically stunted.

Mr. Jiang has every incentive not to change that. When he looks across the border to Russia he sees a country where leaders can be removed from power by voters, where newspapers and television news openly question Kremlin policy, where the Communist Party is in eclipse and where the criminal

economy outstrips legal enterprise.

While Mr. Jiang may publicly stress China's need to preserve stability and order to insure that a society of 1.2 billion people can modernize, that theory nicely dovetails with the less noble ambition of retaining power. That is why he and President Clinton could find no common ground in their impromptu news conference discussion of democracy and human rights. Mr. Clinton was talking about ideals and principles. Mr. Jiang was thinking about Mr. Gorbachev.

There is a good deal not to admire about Russia today. Crime is rising, economic inequities are mounting and a small group of businessmen and bankers intent mainly on enriching themselves has gained an unhealthy influence in Russian politics. Over all, the Russian economy shows little of China's vitality. Yet for all its afflictions, Russia is no longer mired in a dead political system.

Over time, economic freedom and modern communications, including access to the Internet, may bring new political life to China. But as Americans could see this week as Mr. Jiang traveled across the country, it will not come quickly, easily or from the top of this regime.

China's New Generation Wants to Join the World

To the Editor:

"China Exports Its Own Uncertainty" (Week in Review, Oct. 26) says China seems to be impenetrable to outsiders. In fact, the Chinese are not that impenetrable. This is especially true for the younger generation. It's probably easier to sell Nike sneakers to them than to the French.

Anything that has to do with a middle-class life, whether it comes from the United States or Hong Kong, will be embraced by the middle class. Smart business people who set up posts in China know that well. Annoying rhetoric praising "Chinese characteristics" is heard only because it's politically correct. This murmuring shows the Chinese insecurity your article talks about, and the Communist aristocrats feel most insecure. After all, an exuberant middle class would demand better services and push for democracy. Taiwan has gone through that process, and China will, too.

President Jiang Zemin will probably not be able to shake off his awkward position of overseeing the changes that will eventually delegitimize the Communist Party.

The young people in McDonald's in Beijing may not know too much about the economic scenario: that their parents are making halogen lamps for export in order to buy them a pair of Levi's. When they are finished having fun showing off, the brighter ones might be able to come up with something more chic than fortune cookies.

J. C. GUO
Rockville, Md., Oct. 30, 1997

Jiang's Hypocrisy

To the Editor:

You report that in reply to Ameri-

can criticism of China's human rights record, President Jiang Zemin "spoke at length about how different views should be tolerated" (news article, Oct. 26). This from a man who jails people with "different views" from those of the Chinese Communist Party. United States policy toward China sanctions the hypocrisy and rationalization of Mr. Jiang's statement.

DARRYL WRIGHT
Glendale, Calif., Oct. 30, 1997

Confucius and Mao

To the Editor:

"China Exports Its Own Uncertainty" (Week in Review, Oct. 26) says that Confucianism teaches "obedience, social ritual and respect for elders." Nevertheless, under Mao Zedong students beat up their teachers, children reported their parents, and husbands and wives denounced each other as class enemies.



Michael Morgenthau

Oregon's Suicide Law Creates a Slippery Slope

To the Editor:

"Assisted Suicide Comes Full Circle, to Oregon" (front page, Oct. 26) says euthanasia has been decriminalized in the Netherlands. Neither physician-assisted suicide nor euthanasia has been decriminalized in the Netherlands.

Although prosecutors have tended to shut their eyes to what is still criminal conduct by Dutch physicians, there have already been several cases of doctors being tried on charges of homicide.

The Oregon law, as former Senator Mark O. Hatfield points out, is indeed "dangerously flawed."

For one thing, although a second opinion from a licensed physician is required "to confirm that the patient is competent and that no clinical depression exists to impede the patient's reasoned decision-making," it is not required that the second physician be trained in treating depression.

Oregon's Death With Dignity Act of 1994 should be repealed. It creates the slippery slope and will surely result in

undignified and unmerciful killings. ABRAHAM L. HALPERN, M.D., ALFRED M. FREEDMAN, M.D., New York, Oct. 26, 1997

The writers are past presidents of, respectively, the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law and the American Psychiatric Association.

Doctors' Opposition

To the Editor:

Although many people oppose physician-assisted suicide because of religious belief, as you report is the case in much of the opposition to Oregon's assisted suicide law, for most of us, opposition is not religiously based (front page, Oct. 26).

For 2,400 years, since Hippocrates' time, doctors have opposed physician-assisted suicide. As a family physician for 36 years, I am convinced that a physician-assisted-suicide law will always remain short of safeguards that prevent abuse.

My patients know that I have great compassion for their suffering, but I will not kill them. An occasional patient has stockpiled medicine that I've dispensed in good faith and has taken his own life. Many more have used my prescriptions to make themselves physically and emotionally comfortable to the moment of death, knowing that I'm there for them.

Our role is to relieve suffering in other ways; and if we're not successful, refer the patient to a doctor who specializes in pain control.

Even better is to learn to handle pain-and-suffering control well ourselves. MELVIN E. KIRSCHNER, M.D., Van Nuys, Calif., Oct. 26, 1997

Russian Market Blues

To the Editor:

"Wall Street Sneezes and the Russians Catch a Chill" (news article, Oct. 29) doesn't mention the Government's broken promise of tax reform among the causes of the Russian stock market decline.

President Boris N. Yeltsin's promise to water down tax reform at the behest of the parliament has left many foreign investors wondering just how the Russian economy will survive.

The expectation was that tax reform would take place in 1998 and the resulting increase in tax revenue and foreign investment would be the beginning of real economic growth.

Instead, Russia may continue to have a complicated and unwieldy tax code that far too many businesses and individuals choose to ignore. A failure by the Government to institute real tax reform would result in reduced international investor confidence and continued market weakness.

MICHAEL CASEY
Moscow, Oct. 29, 1997

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"Confucianism is still at the root of Chinese culture," your article says, though you acknowledge conflict with modern values. Yet whose picture is in Tiananmen Square? Whose photographs and statues are all over China? As recently as 1988, during the Beijing Spring, three men threw paint on Mao's portrait. They are serving long sentences, and one was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Confucius was honored through much of China's history but never worshipped. On the other hand, Chairman Mao is still sacrosanct.

GEORGE JOCHNOWITZ
Staten Island, Oct. 26, 1997
The writer is a professor of linguistics, College of Staten Island, CUNY.

A Marriage of Equals?

To the Editor:

For students of gender politics in China, the statement by Yang Jiemian, director of American studies at the Shanghai International Institute, that "China and America are like an old man and his young, attractive bride" (news article, Oct. 27) is redolent with political meanings.

When China analogizes international policy making to pre-1949 marriage patterns, it is plainly speaking of power and decision making residing in the hands of the husband who, by virtue of his age and maleness, rules. History can indeed teach us if we are attentive to cultural meanings that show how different our foundational stances are. The Clinton Administration should carefully note these discrepancies if it aims to negotiate a marriage of equals.

VIRGINIA CORNUK
Newark, Oct. 27, 1997
The writer is a doctoral candidate in anthropology at Rutgers University.

To Praise a Conqueror

To the Editor:

"Between Wary Presidents, Signs of Bonding" (front page, Oct. 30) uses the word "encomiums" when describing the exchanges between President Clinton and President Jiang Zemin of China. The American Heritage Dictionary gives the derivation of encomium as "from the Greek *enkomion*: [speech] in praise of a conqueror." Interesting choice of words.

KATIE LUNDAY
West Hollywood, Calif., Oct. 30, 1997

Better Lives for Women

To the Editor:

While I could not agree more with Bob Herbert that the "missing" female children of China are a modern tragedy, I see a possible advantage for tomorrow's Chinese girls when it comes time to marry (column, Oct. 30). Marriage in China is still seen more as a business transaction than as a matter of the heart. That being the case, women may be able to negotiate better marriages for themselves because their relative value to society will increase.

Thus, simple supply and demand may improve the lives of millions of Chinese women. With any luck, those women will use their power effectively, and China will treat all female children as the valuable beings they are.

KARI A. LAWLER
Seattle, Oct. 30, 1997

Why Yuan Is Immune

To the Editor:

Chu-Yuan Cheng (letter, Oct. 28) is right that China won't be the next "Asian domino," and not only for the reasons he states.

In fact, the Chinese yuan is insulated from the current meltdown of Asian currencies because it is not convertible. There is no market, and the Chinese do not allow any foreign exchange trading in their currency. "Attacks" by currency traders and financiers are therefore not possible.

The yuan-United States dollar official exchange rate is what the Chinese Government says it is, and that rate doesn't matter outside China.

Nobody really knows what the yuan would be worth if the Chinese took off the lid and made it freely convertible tomorrow. Russian rubles became almost worthless as soon as the Russians took the lid off, although the yuan is probably stronger.

AMIT SARKAR
Scarsdale, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1997
The writer is an investment banker.

Lost American Jobs

To the Editor:

An Oct. 29 Business Day article suggests that American businesses can "shrug off" the tumult in Asian currencies and stocks. However, American labor may not be so lucky, as it faces the potential loss of even more low-skilled manufacturing jobs as a result.

For a decade, Asia's tigers have been governed by the dictum of former Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew of Singapore: Asians need discipline, not democracy. American businesses happily took advantage of this ethos — low wages with militaries used to break strikes in places like Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. The Clinton Administration's strategy of "commercial diplomacy" was supposed to bring on stream tens of thousands of good jobs for Americans, resulting from huge infrastructure projects in the region. These projects are now on hold indefinitely. Can't policy makers resist the importunities of corporations and their antidemocratic allies?

JEFF BALLINGER
Alpine, N.J., Oct. 29, 1997
The writer is director of Press for Change, a labor rights group.

مكتبة الأمل

facism is still at the root of your article's... culture... your article says... modern values. Yet whose... in Tiananmen Square? Who... raphs and statues are all over... As recently as 1988, at over... Spring, three men three... Mao's portrait. They are... long sentences, and one was... ed to life imprisonment... usus was honored through... of China's history but over... ped. On the other hand, Chao... Mao is still... GEORGE JOHNSON... Staten Island, Oct. 26, 1997... riter is a professor of linguistics... ollege of Staten Island, CUNY.

Marriage of Equals

Editor: students of gender politics... the statement by Yang Jie... director of American studies... Shanghai International Studies... China and America are like... an and his young, attractive... (news article, Oct. 27) is rich... political meanings... in China analogizes interna... policy making to pre-lin... age patterns, it is clearly... ing of power and decision... adding in the hands of the... who, by virtue of his age and... sea, rules. History can indeed... us if we are attentive to cul... mings that show how differ... tional stances are. The... Administration should can... note these discrepancies if... to negotiate a marriage of... VIRGINIA COOPER... New York, Oct. 27, 1997... riter is a doctoral candidate in... ology at Rutgers University.

Praise a Conqueror

Editor: between Wary Presidents, Sign... reading (front page, Oct. 26)... the word "conquerors" was... fitting the exchanges between... Clinton and President... Zemin of China. The America... age Dictionary gives the de... of conqueror as "one who... in conquest" (speech) in gram... conqueror." Interesting close... KATHY LINDSEY... Hollywood, Calif., Oct. 30, 1997

Lives for Women

Editor: I could not agree more... that the "missing" is... of China are a modern... I see a possible advantage... women - Chinese girls who... time to marry... of marriage in China is still... as a business transaction or... of the heart. That bet... women may be able... better marriages for that... because their relative value... will increase... less, supply and demand... improve the lives of million... women. With any luck, the... will use their power eff... and China will treat all fem... as the valuable beings... KATHY LINDSEY... Seattle, Oct. 30, 1997

Yuan Is Immune

Editor: Yuan Chong (letter, Oct. 24)... that China won't be the... dominant, and not only for... he states... in fact, the Chinese year is made... from the current mainland... no currencies because it is... able. There is no market and... may do not allow any foreign... ing trading in their currency... are therefore not possible... the yuan-United States dollar... exchange rate is what the... Government says it is and... doesn't matter outside China... nobody really knows what... it would be worth if the dollar... it off the lid and made it... portable tomorrow... as became almost worthless... as the Russian ruble was... although the yuan is a prob... SCARLETT NY... I write it in my notebook

Best American Jobs

Editor: An Oct. 29 Business Day... shows that American business... "struggle with the Chinese... (francisco and stocks... market labor may not be... it faces the potential... are low-skilled manufacturing... a result... For a decade Asia's... an governed by the... Prime Minister Lee Kuan... Singapore. As the... it democracy... happily took advantage of... low wages with... in to break strikes and... Clinton... of... was supposed to be... from some of the... for Americans... infrastructure projects... These projects are... all industries... the importance of... and their... ALPHEE N. G... is director of...

In America

BOB HERBERT

The Race That Wasn't

Lydia McNichol, waiting for a bus outside Bryant Park, listened politely as I asked about the mayoral campaign. This was on Friday, Halloween, and the weather had turned beautiful. Bright sunshine, temperatures in the 60's. There was a nice feel to the city. I was trying to find out if any New Yorkers were excited about the election. Ms. McNichol made it clear that she was much more interested in the case of the British au pair who had been convicted of murder the night before.

"Did you cover that?" she asked. When I said no she gave me a look that indicated she felt sorry for me. I repeated my question about the election.

"Ah, the election," she said. "And when is that?"

You have to wonder if it is possible for New Yorkers to be less interested in a mayoral race. News organizations are covering it, but the topic seldom comes up spontaneously. It was obvious last week that New Yorkers preferred talking about the au pair's trial, the shakiness of the stock markets, Jiang Zemin's visit and Halloween. (There was a peculiar fascination with the Mike Tyson mask that came with an ear in its mouth.) Anything besides Rudolph Giuliani and Ruth Messinger.

"It's over," said Harold Rossiter, a corporate executive who lives in Chelsea. "Giuliani's going to get his mandate and be even more of a dictator in his second term. And Ruth? To tell you the truth, she'd be worse."

I spoke to several people who didn't know that Ms. Messinger was Mr. Giuliani's opponent.

"It's a woman, right?" said Todd Ramirez, a garment worker who lives in the Bronx.

The Times's Adam Nagourney wrote a story that carried the headline: "Poll Finds Most Voters Have No Opinion About Messinger."

The story said: "Two weeks before Election Day, Ruth W. Messinger remains an essentially unknown figure to a vast segment of New Yorkers, suggesting that the Democratic challenger to Rudolph W. Giuliani — and indeed the mayoral race itself — has not captured the attention of the city, according to the latest New York Times poll."

"After a year of speeches, forums, handshaking and television advertisements, 60 percent of those questioned said they had no opinion, good or bad, about the woman who is seeking to become the next Mayor of

New York, the Times poll found." Can you imagine 60 percent of New Yorkers not having an opinion about Edward Koch? About David Dinkins?

The Democrats who might have run a more competitive race against Mr. Giuliani chose not to challenge him. The last time I saw Alan Hevesi, the City Comptroller, he was lying in the tall grass, waiting for a weaker opponent to come along. Other potential candidates acted similarly. They looked at the Mayor's belligerent personality, his huge campaign war chest and the city's plummeting crime statistics and decided it would

When even New Yorkers have no opinion.

be better to let term limits carry the burden of ousting the incumbent.

The result has been an election that was never in doubt. And a campaign that has been one long snooze.

The Marxist Institute for Public Opinion, reporting on a poll it released last week, said: "Voters' interest in the campaign for New York City Mayor is low. Based upon an analysis of likely participation on election day, it is expected that fewer than half of the city's registered voters will cast a ballot. Turnout is likely to approximate 45 percent of registered voters." That is a dropoff of 12 percentage points from four years ago.

According to the poll, 59 percent of registered voters found this year's mayoral race to be "boring," 36 percent found it to be "interesting" and 5 percent somehow managed to be "unsure."

Lee Miringoff, director of the Marxist Institute, noted that voter turnout was very low in 1981 and 1985 when Mr. Koch, an incumbent Democrat, faced only token opposition. But in 1989, when Mr. Giuliani was defeated by Mr. Dinkins, the turnout of registered voters was 60 percent. And in the rematch four years later, which Mr. Giuliani won, the turnout was 57 percent.

Four years from now, with Mr. Giuliani gone and the mayoralty up for grabs, you can expect Mr. Hevesi and others to come crawling out of the high grass. It may not be pretty, but it won't be boring.

Democracies That Take Liberties

By Fareed Zakaria

The American diplomat Richard Holbrooke pondered a problem on the eve of the September 1996 elections in Bosnia, which were meant to restore civic life to the region. "Suppose the election was declared free and fair," he said, and those elected are "racists, fascists, separatists, who are publicly opposed to [peace and reintegration]. That is the dilemma."

Indeed it is, not just in the former Yugoslavia, but increasingly around the world. Democratically elected regimes, often ones that have been re-elected or reaffirmed through referendums, are routinely ignoring constitutional limits on their power and depriving their citizens of basic rights and freedoms. From Peru to the Palestinian Authority, from Slovakia to Sri Lanka, from Pakistan to the Philippines, we see the rise of a disturbing phenomenon in international life — illiberal democracy.

It has been difficult to recognize this problem because for almost a century in the West, democracy has meant liberal democracy — a political system marked not only by free and fair elections, but also by the rule of law, a separation of powers, and the protection of basic liberties of speech, assembly, religion and property. In fact, this latter bundle of freedoms — what might be termed constitutional liberalism — is theoretically different and historically distinct from democracy. Today the two strands of liberal democracy, interwoven in the Western political fabric, are coming apart in the rest of the world. Democracy is flourishing; constitutional liberalism is not.

Westerners are growing uneasy at the rapid spread of multiparty elections across south-central Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, perhaps because of what happens after the elections. Popular leaders like Russia's Boris Yeltsin and Peru's Alberto Fujimori bypass their parliaments and rule by presidential decree, eroding basic constitutional practices. Ethiopia's elected Government turns its security forces on journalists and political opponents,

doing permanent damage to human rights (as well as human beings).

Naturally there is a spectrum of illiberal democracy, from modest offenders like Argentina to near tyrannies like Kazakhstan and Belarus, with countries like Romania and Bangladesh in between. Along much of the spectrum, elections are rarely as fair as in the West today, but they do reflect the reality of popular participation in politics and support for those elected.

Freedom House's 1996-97 survey, "Freedom in the World," has separate rankings for political liberties and civil liberties, which correspond roughly with democracy and constitutional liberalism, respectively. Of the countries that lie between confirmed dictatorship and consolidated democracy, 50 percent do better on

In more and more countries, people get to choose their own poison.

political liberties than on civil ones. In other words, half of the "democratizing" countries in the world today are illiberal democracies.

Until the 20th century, most countries in Western Europe were not democracies but rather liberal autocracies. The franchise was tightly restricted, and elected legislatures had little power. In 1830 Great Britain, in some ways the most democratic European nation, allowed barely 2 percent of its population to vote for one house of Parliament; that figure rose to 7 percent after 1867 and reached around 40 percent in the 1880's. Only in the late 1940's did most Western countries become full-fledged democracies, with universal adult suffrage.

But 100 years earlier, by the late 1840's, most of them had adopted important aspects of constitutional liberalism — the rule of law, property rights and, increasingly, separated powers and free speech and assembly. For much of modern history, the "Western model" was best symbolized not by the mass plebiscite but the impartial judge. Constitutional liberalism has led to

democracy, but democracy does not seem to bring constitutional liberalism. In contrast to the Western path, during the last two decades in Latin America, Africa and parts of Asia, dictatorships have given way to democracy with no intervening liberalization. The results are not encouraging. In the Western Hemisphere, with elections having been held in every country except Cuba, a 1993 study by the scholar Larry Diamond determined that 10 of the 22 principal Latin countries "have levels of human rights abuse that are incompatible with the consolidation of [liberal] democracy."

In Argentina, President Carlos Saul Menem rules using presidential decrees and has proclaimed almost 300, more than all previous Argentine presidents put together, going back to 1853! Elections have been held in most of the 45 sub-Saharan states of Africa since 1991 (18 in 1996 alone), and there have been many setbacks for freedom. The scholar Michael Chege surveyed the recent wave of democratization and wrote that the continent had "overemphasized multiparty elections" and "correspondingly neglected the basic tenets of liberal governance." In Central Asia, elections, even when reasonably free, as in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, have resulted in strong executives, weak legislatures and judiciaries, and little freedom.

In the Islamic world, democratization has led to an increasing role for theocratic politics, eroding longstanding traditions of secularism and tolerance. In many parts of that world, like Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and some of the Persian Gulf states, were elections to be held tomorrow, the resulting regimes would almost certainly be more illiberal than the ones now in place.

A proper appreciation of constitutional liberalism has a variety of implications for American foreign policy. First, it suggests a certain humility. While it is easy to impose elections on a country, it is more difficult to push constitutional liberalism on a society. The process of genuine liberalization and democratization is gradual and long-term; it is a process in which an election is only one step. Hence, the absence of free and fair elections should be viewed as one flaw, not the definition of tyranny. Elections are an important virtue of governance, but they are not the only virtue. Economic, civil and religious liberties are at the core of human

autonomy and dignity. If a government with limited democracy steadily expands these freedoms, it should not be branded a dictatorship.

Despite the limited political choice they offer, countries like Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand provide a better environment for the life, liberty and happiness of their citizens than do illiberal democracies like Slovakia and Ghana. And the pressures of global capitalism can push the process of liberalization forward. Markets and morals can work together. Even China, which remains deeply repressive, has given its citizens more autonomy and economic liberty than they have had in generations.

Today, in the face of a spreading virus of illiberalism, the most useful role that the international community and the United States can play is — instead of searching for new lands to democratize — to consolidate democracy where it has taken root and to encourage the gradual development of constitutional liberalism across the globe.

Democracy without constitutional liberalism is not simply inadequate, but dangerous, bringing with it the erosion of liberty, the abuse of power, ethnic divisions and even war. Eighty years ago, Woodrow Wilson took the United States into the 20th century with a challenge, to make the world safe for democracy. As we approach the next century, our task is to make democracy safe for the world.

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China policy needs a spine.

WASHINGTON
Like Johnny Chung and Charlie Tyle, Chinese President Jiang Zemin knew exactly how to gain access to the Clinton White House: lay the money on the table.

The entry fee was a \$3 billion order for 50 aircraft to be built by Boeing, a mismanaged U.S. company that cannot turn a decent profit on the orders already on its books. The big money — \$60 billion to build nuclear power plants — goes to Westinghouse and other U.S. firms, which will make our nuclear policy dependent on the good will of Beijing.

A mere bump on the road to the summit was China's record of mendacity about transferring nuclear and missile technology to Pakistan and Iran. Our President, bonding to the man whose Great Wall he needs for a photo-op before next November's elections, extracted "clear assurances" that China will not do what it insists it never did but promises to stop.

Jiang comes away from his state visit as the man who triumphantly closed the Tiananmen chapter in relations with the barbarian superpower, while the dissidents Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan still languish in their cells.

Jiang can also boast to China's nervous neighbors in Japan and South-east Asia — including democracies that look to us to counter Chinese hegemony — that the prospect of trade is the key to influencing American policy, and that no other potential market can compete with 1.2 billion Chinese.

Clinton comes away in the pose of the geopolitical realist. He would have

us believe that while candidates can campaign against "coddling dictators" (as he did and as Dick Gephardt is now doing), sitting Presidents must park all ideals and accommodate despotism. He suggests that the only alternative to his pragmatic declaration of normalcy would be "to create a new cold war."

That's a straw-man argument, lacking subtlety, a quality Chinese diplomats cultivate exquisitely. We should adopt a policy of disciplined engagement, intricately verifiable, sometimes saving face through temporary secrecy, but based on reciprocity and coolly penalizing intransigence or betrayal.

Cutting through the diplomatese: How do we get Jiang, so hung up on the appearance of stability, to spring Wei and Wang?

Clinton knows the approach; he touched on it, too gingerly, in last week's joint press conference. "The societies of the 21st century that will do best will be those that are drawing their stability from their differences; that out of this whole harmony of different views there is a coherence of loyalty to the nation."

He should punch that up into words that would pride: Only a government that is strong and stable can tolerate dissent. A weak regime betrays its

fear by jailing its opposition. Every day that Wei and Wang spend behind bars is Jiang's admission that the Beijing leadership is afraid of being overthrown by the people. Repression is weakness.

This argument hits where it hurts — in the soft stomach of instability — and as Henry Kissinger used to say, "it has the added advantage of being true." The American focus on human rights everywhere should be no threat to order in China if that country is stable. Why do Beijing's leaders want to advertise to the world their horror of what a couple of longtime jailbirds, with no following and no army, might complain about?

Evidently Mr. Clinton has not been able to get this point across. Mr. Jiang still thinks the release of a couple of tortured but unbroken human beings would be a concession to the West, not a display of governmental confidence.

Norway's craven Nobel committee has not helped. By again denying the Peace Prize to China's heroic Wei, and bestowing it instead on America's land-mine activist, the committee delightedly embarrassed the U.S. President and flinched before the glare of China's leaders. (Send 37,000 Norwegians to Korea with no land mines to slow an attack from the North.)

When Beijing adopts free-market rules, and not before, we should support entry to the World Trade Organization. When China, over time, demonstrates adherence to nuclear-spread rules, we should proceed in stages on power plants. When Jiang feels secure enough to permit his people to speak and worship freely, we will be dealing with a genuine superpower.

Obstacles at every turn

Although required by law, few places in Israel are accessible by wheelchair. As Allison Ofanansky reports, this means thousands of disabled Israelis live in a permanent obstacle course

Baruch Yuval, a Bezeq employee living in Jerusalem, can rarely visit his parents in Tel Aviv. No Egged buses are equipped with lifts or aisles wide enough for his wheelchair, and to hire a specially outfitted van costs NIS 500.

The simple enjoyment of an evening out with his girlfriend must be weighed against the expense of special taxis and the difficulty of finding a restaurant or movie theater that doesn't involve negotiating stairs or narrow doorways. Even his mandatory appointments to government offices pose problems.

"They did put in an elevator at the National Insurance Institute," Yuval said. "But it's too small. An electric wheelchair like mine can't get in."

For the thousands of Israelis in wheelchairs, a trip down the street to do daily errands can be fraught with frustrations. Cars block the sidewalks. Public phones and bank machines are out of reach. Stores, libraries, even government offices are inaccessible.

These are obstacles caused by lack of awareness and non-enforcement of existing laws, said Haim Koschovitz, a social worker for Hadassah Hospital who is himself in a wheelchair.

"Every step an able-bodied person takes without even thinking twice, we have to plan ahead of time because 90 percent of the places we need to go are impossible to reach. We call ourselves a modern country, but we are in the 18th century when it comes to accessibility," Koschovitz asserted.

In 1972 the Knesset passed a law requiring wheelchair accessibility in every new public building, pointed out Mira Barkai, a social worker for Ilan, a non-profit organization which helps disabled Israelis. The law has been upheld by the Supreme Court. That means ramps, lifts, elevators have to be built. But they haven't been.

A new bill which would mandate broader rights for the disabled is currently being considered in the Knesset. The Equal Rights for People with Disabilities bill (#2525) has passed its first committee reading, said Dorit Vig, director of the Law Committee. In August, Finance Minister Yaakov Neeman sent a letter to the committee requesting that the bill be shelved because he believes the government will not be able to afford the mandated measures. But MK Shaul Yahalom responded that the law committee would push for the proposal to become law.

The bill would prohibit employment discrimination, requiring employers to make "reasonable" accommodations for disabled workers. The government would be required to open up housing that would enable people like Yuval to move into ordinary neighborhoods.

Yuval, who has lived in an institution since he was 11 years old, said, "Fourteen years is long enough. I just want my own life." Aside from the financial hurdles, there is a two- to three-year waiting list for wheelchair-accessible apartments.

The proposal would also expand the 1972 Accessibility Law to include buses and the upper floors of schools, explained Ariela Ophir, executive director of B'zchut, the Israel Human Rights Center for People with Disabilities. Three years ago B'zchut drafted the equal rights/accessibility bill and pro-



Social worker Haim Koschovitz attempts to maneuver his wheelchair into a phone booth. Many public facilities are out of reach for the disabled.

posed it to the Knesset. "In other countries, thanks to laws like these, the situation is different," Ophir said. "Not perfect, but better. The situation in Israel is so bad, we just can't wait any longer." But, said Ophir, enforcement of the bill is a sensitive issue.

"For years, the Ministry of Health office in Jerusalem was not accessible. People in wheelchairs were told to go there to get medical examinations required to renew their pensions. The doctor came out to the parking lot to do the examinations"

—Haim Koschovitz

Some of the mandated accommodations will be very expensive. The lack of sanctions against violators, however, means that existing laws are ignored, she said. Koschovitz concurs. "Most of

our authorities are breaking the law," he said. "For years, the Ministry of Health office in Jerusalem was not accessible. Hundreds of people in wheelchairs were sent there to get medical examinations required for renewing their pensions. We all sat in the

must take the case to court, Barkai explained. Few people do. "If someone keeps parking in front of your apartment, the easiest thing to do is find another apartment," said Ami Schechter, director of a social club and support group for disabled adults.

parking lot. The doctor came out and did the examinations right there on Jaffa Street." To get the accessibility law enforced, individuals directly affected by a particular violation

"Their entire lives are made up of fights," said Barkai. "They don't want another fight." One of Barkai's jobs is to help students in Ilan's special schools make the transition to mainstream schools.

She placed eight students in a public school when they were in seventh or eighth grade. Now they are starting their final years of high school and Barkai is still fighting to get an elevator installed in the five-story building.

"Parents feel that if the child is accepted, the school is already doing them a favor. They don't want to make waves," said David Goodman, director of Beit Tamar, a facility for severely disabled children. "Part of the problem is that we are afraid to speak out against public institutions because we are dependent on them."

People are not likely to bring a court case against their child's school or a government office from which they need approval for a wheelchair or an apartment, even if the buildings don't meet accessibility laws, he explained.

Behind the lack of effort to accommodate the needs of Israel's half million disabled citizens lie negative attitudes and lack of awareness. Goodman has seen students named away from special education classes in public schools because the teacher or principal thought having a classmate in a wheelchair would damage the self-esteem of the other students.

Schechter pinpoints another problem. The two designated parking spaces at the community center where he works, he said, are almost always taken by non-disabled workers and visitors. At one point, a gate was put up to reserve 10 spaces for the two dozen or so members of his group. The gate was torn down.

Once, in frustration, Schechter double parked, blocking the cars illegally parked in the disabled spaces. "When I came out, I saw one of the drivers I'd hemmed in. I explained why I'd done it. Do you know what he said to me? 'Our sages say that a person with a defect is a wicked person.' This is what we're up against. The public needs to be educated."

Ilan public relations director Adrienne Dodi says that mainstreaming people, by moving them out of institutions and integrating them into schools, jobs and apartments, would be the most natural way to handle public education, if it was done properly. "Unfortunately, often it's not," she says.

"Sometimes disabled employees lose their jobs because they can't get funding for an electric wheelchair or a special car," said Koschovitz. "So they sit at home. This costs society more in the end. They could be productive citizens."

Sometimes disabled people don't collect all the benefits they are entitled to, said Schechter. Add to the already confusing bureaucratic process, the fact that every trip to another office means hiring another special taxi and finding someone to help them up stairs or through narrow doorways. Many people simply give up in frustration.

Not one to give up, Yuval has been trying to get a specially equipped car for five years. Even getting his driver's license became an ordeal. "There is only one car in the entire country that we can use to learn to drive," he said. "It took me a year and a half to get my license."

"After a while, you start to feel like you are putting out your hand, begging," said Koschovitz. "We aren't asking for pity. We're talking about basic rights and quality of life. We just want to live with dignity."

The man who put the 'P' in 'PC'

If Harry's wife hadn't been pregnant, who knows what would be on your desk today?

It was one of those quirky, fateful blips of history that helped steer human development on its present course. Harry Fox was a New York watch importer, bored to tears and looking for a change.

That day, in July 1981, his life did change, and yours and mine too: Harry discovered the computer. He would go on to help reinvent it.

Revolutionize it. Idiot-proof it. Mass-popularize it.

The computer as we know it was a fantasy conceived by a portly, energetic, chuckle-a-minute Orthodox Jew, who at the age of 44 has already achieved his two lifelong ambitions: to get out of the watch business, and to make aliya. (Home is now Gilo, Jerusalem.)

We'd better slow down a bit, though: Harry's got this humility thing. (He says he shies away from publicity, for reasons of jealousy and *ayin hara*, the evil eye. "Self-satisfaction is enough," he says.)

He would want me to point out that Bill Gates also had some influence on the industry, and Steve Wozniak, and Steve Jobs, and IBM. But Humble Harry is the one who put the "P" in "PC."

HIS WIFE was about to give birth, which wrecked his vacation plans; he was stuck at home, mulling over his career, when that day, 16 years ago, he tripped over a large box in his basement.

He'd forgotten about that box.

What the hell, he figured, there's nothing else to do.

It was a computer. His partner, on a whim, bought it for \$5,000 with company funds, and had it delivered to Harry. Back then, computers were strictly paraphernalia for big businesses, requiring trained

a choice: you either bought a business productivity product — processing, spreadsheet, disk operating system, but no graphics, text only — or you could have this really neat Apple or Commodore or Atari that could put graphics on the screen, but very, very light on business applications. I thought there was a tremendous opportunity to merge them."

Sure. You and I might think such a thing, but Harry did something about it. He married text, graphics and sound into one beautiful chip, and invented the multi-media computer.

(In 1990, Gates himself publicly gave Harry credit.) "I came up with a new computer design that combined the best of all worlds. I used the chip from these high-powered business computers, the Z80, but I had a separate chip from Texas Instruments that did these incredible graphics, that gave

tremendous game capability. Then I added a third element: a Texas Instruments chip from professional arcade machines, which gave great music. So I put these three chips together, designed and laid out a motherboard concept."

"Then, I figured, here was my opportunity to go computer-friendly. I wrote a specification for a computer language that would do exactly as you want. In English, not computerese."

"The only company that had the capability of developing this kind of a language for me was a new company called Microsoft." Microsoft gave him the brush-off — until they saw what he was up to: a multi-media, 8-bit machine, for \$199.

"I got a call. Harry, can you be here right away? This is kick-ass, they said, this is unbelievable, we've been dreaming about a machine like this, come let's talk."

"Why was this so amazing? People weren't thinking of the consumer. If there was a basic

"An entire industry of geeks has gone out and made the rest of the world look like incompetents!"

—Harry Fox

operators. It was the last thing Harry needed, or wanted.

Harry opened the box, and the two others that arrived with it. "I ship them upstairs. And I take all the pieces apart. I look inside and I see all these chips. I know chips. And I know I've spent \$5,000 on this, but I'm looking at maybe a couple hundred dollars of components. Aha, I say. This is the business I'm going into. Even before I plugged the thing in."

"Then I take out the operating manual, and it's this thin. 'I don't start to read it, and I'm not a total moron, y'know. But the first words are: 'Boot the computer.'"

Still rankled 16 years later, Harry glowers bug-eyed. "Boot the computer," it said. "Boot the computer." I read the manual 10 times, and still had no idea how to put this thing together.

"Now I really knew what I'm going to do: I said, my mission is to make computers idiot-proof."

"Here's an industry that clearly is made up of misfits, people who make up languages to make things more complicated so that normal people will feel like idiots. Whaddya mean 'computer illiterate'?" Am I refrigerator illiterate? Would you buy a refrigerator if you couldn't figure out where the door is? An entire industry of geeks has gone out and made the rest of the world feel like incompetents! What idiot wrote this manual?!"

Harry, as you can see, feels pretty strongly about this.

Once he got the computer cranked up, his wife might have given birth and he wouldn't have known. "During the next 10 days, I totally immersed myself in the computer, day and night. I blew it up at least four times — because I followed the instructions. And back then the warranty on computers was either 90 seconds or 90 feet. Everything that could go wrong, did. But at the end of 10 days, I knew how to program an Apple computer inside out.

"At that time, 1981, you had

crime committed by the computer industry, it's that the consumer is the last person thought of: the consumer has to adapt, instead of vice versa. And that's the antithesis of consumerism."

"So I go to Seattle, and we're sitting around in this room, and over there in the corner was this guy who looked 12, 13 years old, rocking back and forth. Bill Gates. He was really interested in this, and after an hour he says, 'This is the future, you got it right, and we're going to do this, this is the hardware solution we've been looking for.'"

"That's what later on became GW Basic. Many of the features and functions were based on the spec I wrote."

"And by the way, you know what GW stands for? Bill Gates was watching all the specs and said 'Gee Whiz! I was there for that.'"

For almost three years, Harry was in the Gates inner circle of innovative superbrains; eventually he spun out, and went on to work as a consultant.

Nowadays, Harry is content to be a big fish in the Israeli pond. He heads Net Results, an amalgam of a handful of computer companies in Jerusalem. He employs 120 staffers — most of them young and religious — in a dynamic, resourceful American-style environment.

He forged the principles of user-friendliness. Launched the multi-media industry. His credits include rescuing the CD-ROM from extinction, inventing Quick Shot, the first ergonomic joystick (80 million sold), and even, before all that, creating the talking watch (the first one played "Hava Nagila").

"I've been around the block a few times." His parents had, too, but a different sort of block: Auschwitz, Theresienstadt, Bergen-Belsen. He grew up, he says, not on fairy tales, but on Holocaust recollections, the horrors of experimentation — "my bedtime stories."

Now, a million years later, Harry Fox has a different sort of personal experience to tell his own children.

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THE ARTS

Women Artists Stage a Revolution in Country Music

By BRUCE FEILER

NOT long ago, I encountered the future of country music in the back seat of a minivan in Baltimore. I was visiting my relatives, and before we could get out of the driveway, my 6-year-old cousin began bouncing up and down shouting, "Shania! Shania!" and refusing to let us leave until Shania Twain's latest CD, "The Woman in Me," was placed on the stereo. When my cousin's favorite song came on, the rock-infused "If You're Not in It for Love I'm Outta Here," she started singing the air in the manner of a young girl learning to take charge.

To consider the significance of a second grader in the Maryland suburbs dancing to the beat of a sexpot from Nashville, try substituting legendary country singers of the past into Shania's place: Ernest Tubbs, Willie Nelson, Randy Travis. Even country's female legends — Kitty Wells, Loretta Lynn, Dolly Parton — hardly fare better.

In recent years, country music has undergone a quiet revolution in which female artists, long dismissed as "girl singers" in Nashville, have begun to reinvent and dominate what had been one of the most sexist corners of American popular music. Led by a platoon of artists more interested in being current than bowing to tradition, women in Nashville have been consistently producing the genre's most original music, mixing old-fashioned values and country instrumentation with frank sexuality and a blending of outside forms. "The Woman in Me," for example, shows the influence of heavy-metal bands like Def Leppard and AC/DC, both of whom Ms. Twain's husband and producer, Robert (Mutt) Lange,

produced.

Along the way, by attracting a previously untouched market — teen-age and preteen-age girls — female artists have generated a near lock on the sales chart. Since mid-1996, women have accounted for half the top 10 country albums every week, a list that has included Ms. Twain, LeAnn Rimes, Deana Carter and Mindy McCready. Even more seasoned artists like Patty Loveless and Trisha Yearwood have seen their sales rise. According to Billboard, sales of albums by female country artists increased from 21 percent in 1991 to 43 percent in the first half of this year. Whether this is a fad or a trend will become clearer this week with the release of two new albums, Ms. Twain's "Come on Over" and Ms. McCready's "If I Don't Stay the Night," the follow-up to her platinum-selling debut.

Ms. Twain, 32, a native of Windsor, Ontario, is the leader of the revolution. For the last few years, more than even Garth Brooks, her music has been pushing the definition of what constitutes contemporary country music. "The Woman in Me," her second album, yielded eight singles, including the anthem "Any Man of Mine" and sold 10 million copies worldwide, more than twice the record for a woman in Nashville.

Helped by a seductive cover design masterminded by the actress Bo Derek and her husband, John, the photographer, and some of the most expensive videos ever shot in Nashville, the album was received as a manifesto for women who wanted their feminism softened by femininity: you could be strong, sexy and independent and still crave a man. Nashville has long had a tradition of strong female acts. In 1962, Kitty Wells began the modern era with "It Wasn't God Who Made Honky-Tonk Angels." Patsy Cline mixed a sultry sound with a message of independence. Loretta Lynn was a beacon for beleaguered housewives, with songs like "The Pill." In the early 1990's, Mary Chapin Carpenter, Wynonna and Reba McEntire broke new ground by introducing more contemporary heroines to the traditional country pantheon of farmers' wives and cowboys' sweethearts.

The principal difference now is the introduction of unabashed sexuality, which has attracted younger listeners who are more familiar with the mall than with the farm. In the first single from Ms. McCready's new al-



A platoon of female artists led by Shania Twain, above, are producing the most original music in Nashville.

bum, for example, a young girl debates whether she should sleep with her boyfriend: "He's got my body screamin' screamin' let's go/He's got my mind all a mess/ The part of me that always says no/ Is losin' to the part that says yes." Even Ms. Rimes, who was 13 when she recorded her breakthrough album, "Blue," lauds the "satisfying touch" of a lover.

One reason for this transformation is a change in American life. Social and fashion trends once took months to move between Europe and New York, then another several years to trickle down to Nashville, Omaha and Tulsa. Now, through magazines, television and the Internet, that process has been speeded up.

This change is best represented by the unlikely symbol of the female revolution: the bellybutton. It was Shania Twain who picked up on the growing sensuality of women's fash-

ion a few years ago and appeared on her album in a cowboy hat and halter top, directing attention to her flat stomach and puckering bellybutton. In no time that bellybutton became the talk of Nashville, and, like the cowboy hat for men a few years ago, attracted criticism, attention and imitators. On her last album, Ms. McCready went so far as to don a bellybutton ring.

Another factor in the success of women is the growing number of female songwriters. Deana Carter's rise was secured by two singles written in part by Matraca Berg, one of them "Strawberry Wine," about a teen-ager who loses her virginity to an older man. Ms. Berg, 33, who has had a hand in writing five No. 1 songs in the last year, has just released a new album, "Sunday Morning to Saturday Night," a stirring mix of songs about women in the throes of divorce, aging and lust.

Though Ms. Berg, like many women, cuts songs with mature themes, radio seems to prefer lighter subjects. This is the biggest difference between country's female boom and a corresponding trend in pop. Whereas pop artists like Alanis Morissette and Fiona Apple release songs filled with irony, self-absorption and downright crotchettiness, country artists mine a narrow vein of relationships and afternoon-talk-show psychology, all packaged to an uptempo beat.

Nobody seems to understand that better than Shania Twain. Of the 16 cuts on her new album, only two are ballads. The rest pulsate to a dizzying array of beats that range from the classic rock ("Man! I Feel Like a Woman") to the techno-Caribbean ("Come on Over"). Lyrically, the album contains some of the wittiest writing to come out of Nashville in years and — push her — she wants to straight out of Cosmopolitan magazine.

zine, that women should insist that men take care of them for a while, emotionally and sexually. As she sings in "Honey, I'm Home," "Pour me a cold one and oh, by the way/ Rub my feet, gimme something to eat." The song is undoubtedly the first in country history to address panty lines, broken nails and PMS.

With "Come on Over," Ms. Twain firmly grasps the torch from Mr. Brooks to become the dominant pop country voice in the late 1990's. She also moves closer to her goal of becoming a multimedia artist who uses Nashville as a launching point to achieve international stardom. And besides inspiring women and young girls, Twain also pauses to tell young men how to get what they want. "If you're lookin' for a place in her heart," she says, "First you gotta learn to listen. And, if you years and — push her — she wants to straight out of Cosmopolitan magazine."



Matraca Berg

Nick Drake is Not Forgotten

By JOHN MILWARD

WHEN NICK DRAKE died in 1974, he was an obscure 26-year-old British singer-songwriter who had made three albums. Today he is one of the best-known unknown artists in popular music.

Consider just the most recent evidence. Last February, the British rock magazine Mojo opted to put Drake on the cover instead of the artist formerly known as Prince. The article was itself adapted from a forthcoming biography of Drake. And on Saturday, more than a dozen singers and musicians with hipster credentials will take part in a tribute to the singer-songwriter, "Bryter Layter: The Music of Nick Drake," at St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.

What explains such interest in the work of a painfully introverted singer-songwriter who died after overdosing on a prescribed antidepressant? Though his death was officially ruled a suicide, some people close to Drake believe that it was accidental. "Nobody commits suicide as a career move," said Peter Holsapple, who will lead a house band at the tribute. "But the addition of his premature death alongside his beautiful, introspective songs can't help but add a disquieting element to the package. Still, nobody would remember him had he not left work that was so very moving."

Indeed, Drake's three albums of arty folk-pop tunes — "Five Leaves Left" (1969), "Bryter Layter" (1970) and "Pink Moon" (1972) — have long been favorites among critics and musicians, many of whom are similarly drawn to Van Morrison's 1968 album, "Astral Weeks." That work was characterized by the brooding quality of its jazz-inflected music and lyrical flights, and it was a favorite of Drake's.

His music has inspired a wide variety of musicians. In 1985, the British group Dream Academy dedicated its hit "Life in a Northern Town" to Drake; in 1992, the singer-songwriter Lucinda Williams included a version of his song "Which Will" on her album "Sweet Old World." His work has been praised by, among others, Peter Buck of R.E.M., Paul Weller, Robin Hitchcock, Kate Bush and Tom Verlaine.

Among the singers scheduled to perform at St. Ann's are Duncan Sheik, whose recent debut album included the hit single "Barely Breathing"; Terry Roche of the Roches; Susan Cowell, a member of the Cowells who now performs with her husband, Mr. Holsapple, in the Contin-



Nick Drake

tal Drifters; the singer-songwriter Syd Straw, and Richard Barone, who has pursued a solo career after leading the Bongos. "The key to Nick Drake for me," explained Mr. Barone, "is that his songs can be exuberantly happy and sad at the same time."

Joe Boyd produced "Five Leaves Left" and "Bryter Layter" at the same time that he was recording the seminal British folk-rock band Fairport Convention. He says the arrangements were informed by Drake's distinctive guitar playing. His picking drew from the subtle, cabaret-style blues of Josh White and was as likely to find its rhythms in the bossa nova as in British folk.

Drake's songs were also colored by his use of unorthodox guitar tunings. His melancholy lyrics could be as mysterious as these tunings. "Time has told me, you're a rare, rare find/ A troubled cure, for a troubled mind," begins "Time Has Told Me," the first tune of his debut album. From the start, Drake's words suggested a tormented romantic in a perilous world.

It's a pink moon.

It is not surprising that "Pink Moon," a favorite of many Drake aficionados, invites the sort of intellectual musings that his fans relish. Mr. Buck described the album as the British answer to Robert Johnson's "Hellhound on My Trail," a Delta blues classic. Where Mat Snow, the editor of Mojo, considers it a "chill-out" album best appreciated in the deep of the night, Ms. Straw thinks otherwise.

"Call me macabre, call me adrift, but I like 'Pink Moon' in the morning," Ms. Straw said, who paused upon noticing that she was appropriating Robert Duvall's famous line from the 1970 movie "Apocalypse Now." She continued, realizing that the end of Mr. Duvall's speech could also apply to "Pink Moon": "It smells like victory."

But it was a victory borne of defeat. Drake grew up in Tanworth-in-Arden, a bucolic village outside Birmingham, and was an avid guitar player and aspiring songwriter by the time he started studying English literature at Cambridge in 1967. He recorded "Five Leaves Left" while still a student and soon quit school to pursue a career in music.

Yet Drake was ill-equipped to capitalize on his talents. During his short career, he performed only a few live concerts, and with virtually no radio play, his albums sold only a few thousand copies in England and were not released in America. A shy man, Drake sank into a debilitating depression when stardom failed to beckon and ultimately withdrew to his parent's home. Paradoxically, his only sibling, Gabrielle Drake, became a successful actress.

When Mr. Boyd sold his production company, Witcheason, to Island Records in 1971, one provision of the deal was that the label keep Drake's albums in print. By the mid-70's, they were released in America. (The catalogue is now on Rykodisc, which released a sampler CD in 1994 called "Way to Blue," which Mr. Boyd said had sold 60,000 copies.)

The singer Rebecca Moore, 29, suspects that when she performs at Saturday's tribute she will think fondly of her friend, the musician Jeff Buckley, who drowned earlier this year. She met him at St. Ann's when he sang at a concert dedicated to the music of his father, Tim Buckley, who died at 26 in 1975.

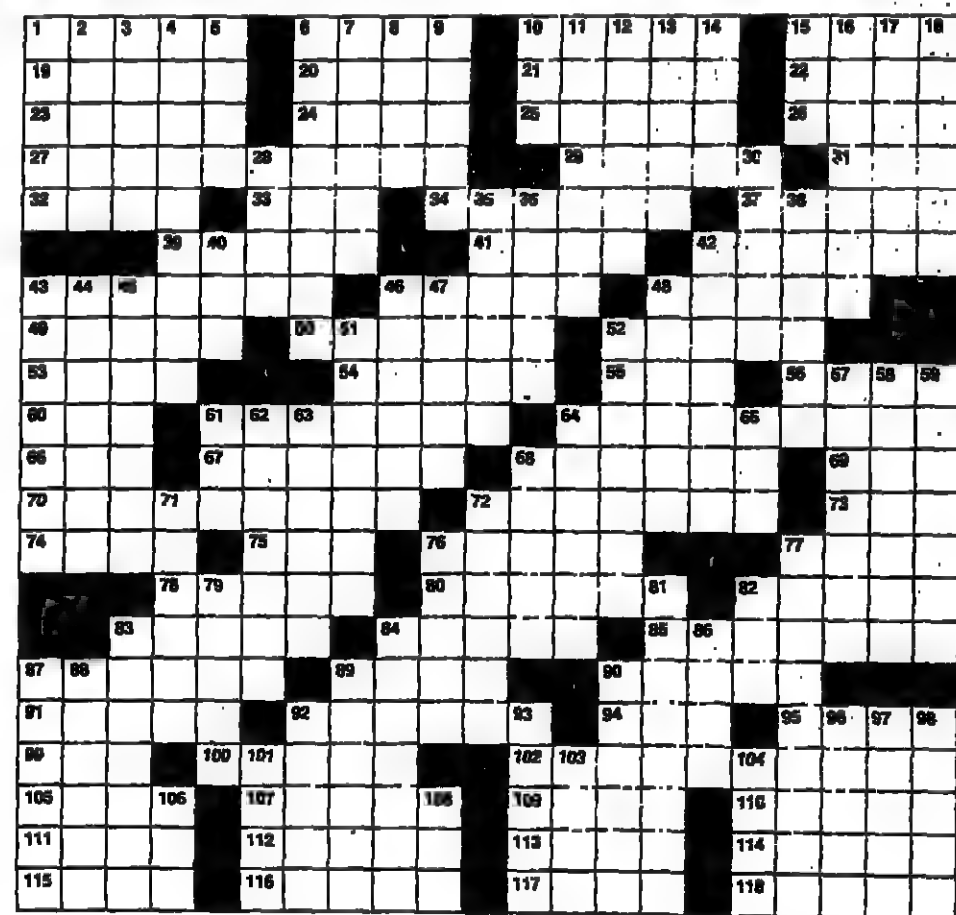
But Ms. Moore said that even while singing a sad song by Drake, she would be mourning neither the premature death of his friend nor that of the artist being honored.

"These days, I think the greatest act of rebellion is to be optimistic," Ms. Moore explained.

SUIT YOURSELF

By NANCY NICHOLSON JOLINE/EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

- ACROSS**
- 1 Strikes out
 - 6 Res — loquutor
 - 10 Drink mixer
 - 18 Actor — Phillips
 - 19 Atlanta institution
 - 20 Biblical kingdom
 - 21 Shade of green
 - 22 Some eagles
 - 23 Burdened
 - 24 Ranch menace
 - 25 Nathan Hale was one
 - 26 "So —"
 - 27 Ill omen
 - 28 Echolocation device
 - 31 — Sutcliffe, early Beatle
 - 32 Kind of vaccine
 - 33 Suffix with 20-Across
 - 34 Kind of pigeon
 - 37 Played
 - 39 Got on
 - 41 N.B.A. center Longley and others
 - 42 Nags they're not
 - 43 First golfer to win all four majors
 - 46 Like a March wind
 - 48 Schoolboy collars
 - 49 Command at sea
 - 50 Flourish
 - 52 Astronaut Bean et al.
 - 53 Oktoberfest sight
 - 54 Leaf collectors?
 - 55 Suffix with free
 - 56 One of a watery quintet
 - 60 Sign
 - 61 Powwow
 - 64 Gay Nineties bon vivant
 - 66 "— cannot wither her" Shak.
 - 67 Cabins and
 - 68 Ticks
 - 69 "Wow"
 - 70 Comics girlfriend
 - 72 Quiet craft
 - 73 80's chess champ
 - 74 This, to Cervantes
 - 75 Space station supply
 - 76 Affair
 - 77 Welles' "The Third Man" role
 - 78 Lets go of
 - 80 Steamboat stops
 - 82 Target
 - 83 F.B.I. storage
 - 84 Creepers
 - 85 Weasels' cousins
 - 87 Lights out
 - 89 Hang
 - 90 Pocahontas' husband
 - 91 Undiminished
 - 92 Yule decorations



- DOWN**
- 1 Wallops
 - 2 Union Pacific terminus
 - 3 Runway sight
 - 4 It may be continental
 - 5 In — (harmonious)
 - 6 Ineffective
 - 7 Not flat, as hair
 - 8 The Maltese Falcon" role
 - 9 Ruffie
 - 10 Intimate
 - 11 Needing Dramamine, maybe
 - 12 Some synthetics
 - 13 Eager
 - 14 "Jacta est —" ("The die is cast")
 - 15 Neighbor of Syr.
 - 16 Electra's brother
 - 17 "Welcome aboard" slogan
 - 18 Ear ornaments
 - 28 Where Slyne Head is in a way
 - 30 Sell down the river, in a way
 - 35 Best Picture of 1968
 - 36 Ruminates
 - 38 Ceremonial burner
 - 40 Much-discussed drug
 - 42 Hem and haw
 - 43 Gorge
 - 44 Squares accounts
 - 45 Most foul
 - 46 Best Picture of 1995
 - 47 Splits
 - 48 Precocious 1955 fictional heroine
 - 51 Phleges
 - 52 Decree
 - 57 E. L. Doctorow best seller
 - 58 Think tank member
 - 59 Groomnets
 - 61 Way of standing
 - 62 Wears off
 - 63 Sarges' superiors
 - 64 Kimberley features
 - 65 Chem. majors' degrees
 - 68 Still going
 - 71 Tea
 - 72 A Jackson
 - 76 General Motors' birthplace
 - 77 Strictly speaking
 - 79 Composer Bernstein
 - 81 Overwhelms
 - 82 Wool alternative
 - 83 Jai alai locale
 - 84 They're always thin
 - 86 Loads
 - 87 Kind of contract
 - 88 Marilyn's "Bus Stop" role
 - 89 Transfer
 - 90 Fixed
 - 92 Maine Senator
 - 93 Nasty
 - 96 Miller for Queen Elizabeth II
 - 97 What a star may stand for
 - 98 — Park, Colo.
 - 101 Without restraint
 - 103 A party to
 - 104 Bar on wheels
 - 106 Hook shape
 - 108 Scrape (out)

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DIVIDE ALPINE HANGERS
 EVILS JANNER ARCHIVE
 ROVERHUNSWITHROVER
 INLAND OGADE GUNE SENT
 LEON SORD MENTS
 RIA BIAL TIAN HECOR
 AND AGASP OTHAGS ELL
 ISROVERHUNSWITHROVER
 SILAS ALLO LITE ISLO
 EOBTS AVEAN LABEL
 RECOLUS PLAYA TELSVAN
 REATA GORGE ITALO
 APOI BOIA LIVAS MOED
 DOOVERHUNSWITHROVER
 ERE INSOLE GATUP ERTS
 NUDE NELL ACD SSS
 IUAH SSS CRUS
 DAE LULI FAGE GRADE
 TILHAYEYMOBRTTOOVER
 CALANTE CHAGGE SUPERS
 KEEPING HAIRED ETERNE

NEWS

of the muse

Double disc to commemorate Diana

A double album commemorating Princess Diana and featuring 36 songs by some of the world's leading pop, rock and classical singers will go on sale on December 1. The album, all the profits from which will go to the Princess of Wales Memorial Fund set up to benefit charities supported by the late princess, is expected to go straight to the top of the music charts.

The new album includes recordings by Michael Jackson, Paul McCartney, Queen, Barbra Streisand, Diana Ross, Aretha Franklin, Luciano Pavarotti, Placido Domingo, Bruce Springsteen, Whitney Houston, The Spice Girls, U2, and The Bee Gees. Many of the songs are sentimental ballads such as "Missing You," "You Were Loved," "Gone Too Soon," "Angel," and Eric Clapton's moving song to his deceased son "Tears in Heaven." Some of the artists specially recorded their tributes to Diana, while others donated existing tracks or re-recorded hit songs. The album goes on sale three months after Diana's tragic death. *Reuters*

Mapping out the British pop world

A British rock and pop map tracing the places made famous by stars ranging from the Beatles to the Spice Girls is being launched next year to lure more young tourists to Britain. The British Tourist Authority said it hoped the map would capitalize on the international success of British pop music over the last 30 years. It will include detailed information about such sites as the Liverpool haunts of The Beatles, the country club in Hertfordshire where Oasis filmed its latest album, the London court where Mick Jagger had an early brush with the law, and the city of Leeds, where Spice Girl Mel B was born. *Reuters*

JSO launches Music's Greatest Names

The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra has recently announced a new subscription series, starting November 8, titled Music's Greatest Names which combines the orchestra's Outstanding Recitals series and the Liturgical concerts. Among the musicians appearing in this new series are pianist Daniel Barenboim, the Guarneri String Quartet, violinist Itzhak Perlman, violinist Pamela Frank and tenor Peter Schreier, as well as performances of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, Bach's B minor Mass, and Dvorak's *Sabat Mater*. *Michael Ajzenstadt*

Compliments of - and for - Etnaht

The most extensive chamber-music series in Israel, the Voice of Music Etnaht series of Monday afternoon (5) admission-free concerts broadcast live on the Voice of Music radio from the Henry Crown Symphony Hall in Jerusalem, opens today. Dalia Atlas leads her Atlas Camerata orchestra in music by Avni, Mozart, Elgar and Bloch. Israel's foremost musicians participate in the series, as well as some guests from abroad such as British cellist Robert Cohen and Israeli-born American-based violinist Carmel Zori. *Michael Ajzenstadt*

Monthly choral concerts in Abu Ghosh

In between the two annual sessions of the Abu Ghosh Choral Music Festival (Succot and Shavuot), music lovers can enjoy monthly concerts at the extraordinary church in the serene Arab village. At noon on the last Saturday of each month (from November 29 to March 28), there will be vocal and choral concerts featuring music by Bach, Pergolesi, Verdi, Faure, Allegri, Saint-Saens and many others. Among the performers are the Efroni Choir, the Kibbutz Artzi Choir, the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir and the Ramat Gan Chamber Choir. Those who purchase tickets for four concerts enjoy the fifth one free. *Michael Ajzenstadt*

Israeli-produced 'Nabucco' to play in Tokyo

Director Omer Nitzan will direct a new production of Verdi's *Nabucco* at Tokyo's brand new \$800 million opera house next year. The conductor, Daniel Oren, who is very fussy in his selection of colleagues, chose Nitzan after he saw a video of *L'elisir d'amore* which Nitzan directed for the New Israeli Opera last season. Oren, who conducted *Nabucco* here in 1995, made no secret of his distaste for Gianfranco di Bosisio's clunky direction. He will inaugurate the Tokyo Opera later this season with a production of *Aida* directed by Franco Zeffirelli.

Nitzan, artistic director of the Camerata Theater and a wunderkind director who has matured into an intelligent, innovative and imaginative artist, has already started learning the complex opera and laments that "I don't have an extra year for it." *Helen Kaye*

An American in Budapest

American maestro Rico Saccani has been appointed music director and artistic adviser of the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra, the first time an American conductor has led a Hungarian and, for that matter, a major central European orchestra. In addition to his Hungarian post, Saccani will become the new music director of the Iceland Symphony Orchestra commencing September 1998. *Michael Ajzenstadt*

MOVIE REVIEW

In the name of love

By ADINA HOFFMAN

Australian director P.J. Hogan's *My Best Friend's Wedding* stars Julia Roberts as a neurotic New York restaurant critic who realizes she's in love with her closest pal, Michael (Dermot Mulroney), the day he announces his engagement to a pliable young millionaire named Kimmy (Cameron Diaz). Summoned to Chicago for the wedding weekend, Julianne

MY BEST FRIEND'S WEDDING

Directed by P.J. Hogan. Screenplay by Ronald Bass. Hebrew titles: *Kahana shel bahaver shel*, English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggested. With Julia Roberts, Dermot Mulroney, Cameron Diaz, Rupert Everett and Philip Bosco

launches a regular flotilla of sneaky tricks and evil schemes, so determined is she to break up the festivities and win the groom for herself.

As should be plain from this summary, the movie relies by design on contrivance and a series of broad screwball displays. (Aside from the fairly pat romantic conflict at the script's center, we're asked to swallow the improbable notion of down-home Julia Roberts as a dressed-for-success epicure.) And though the picture has more than its share of thin jokes, crude physical gags and overly sentimental moments — borrowed, variously, from *Four Weddings and a Funeral*, *When Harry Met Sally* and *The Philadelphia Story* — it also manages to win us in surprising ways. *My Best Friend's Wedding* stays frenetic and goofy as a cartoon throughout, as it quietly taps into a few darker truths about love and friendship, women and men.

Hogan, who made his debut a few years back with the coarse yet popular *Muriel's Wedding*, specializes in contrasting the giddy hyperbole of large crowd scenes and silly musical numbers with his characters' private anguish. The

longer we know Julianne, the more we understand that her actions, however farcically played, are based on serious confusion.

Ronald Bass's script has a bitter, heartbroken edge that bumps in interesting ways against its otherwise cheerful tone, and Roberts lends herself gamely not just to adorable dithering but also to exposing Julianne's nasty, desperate side.

For all the formulaic aspects of her character, she takes shape in a believable manner, and with plausible contradictions, as a young woman who's confident and ambitious in her professional life and baffled by romance. Her foil, Kimmy, meanwhile, represents the same feminine formula in reverse. She's found true love and is ready to sacrifice her own career plans just to be with her man. The movie works by extending sympathy and affection — as well as a dose of good-natured ribbing — to both women, and in some essential way by minimizing the distances between them. Their differences are stylistic more than substantive and in the end we see that Julianne and Kimmy aren't really after such different things: they both want someone (preferably Michael) to love them.

Oddly enough, though, for a film in which the heroine views winning the man and getting hitched as the ultimate goal, all the happiest bits are those that center on her friendships. Roberts has never looked so relaxed on screen as in the scenes when she's free to let loose a big, throaty laugh in Mulroney's presence, and her exchanges with the chisel-chinned English actor Rupert Everett, who plays her gay buddy George, are easily the most buoyant and casually energetic in the whole film. This isn't, I'd suggest, so much a romantic comedy as a platonic one, and the old-fashioned fulfillment-through-nuptial-bliss that the film seems at first to be advocating is slyly undermined as the plot progresses. *My Best Friend's Wedding* evolves instead as a celebration of romantic confusion, and the comfort found in boy-girl relationships that don't revolve around sex.



Julianne (Julia Roberts) is confident in her professional life but baffled by romance.

Rina Schenfeld: Dancing all the way to the bank

By HELEN KAYE

Dancer/choreographer Rina Schenfeld's granddaughter had her first birthday recently, so when someone wished her "congratulations," she thought it was for that.

But the congratulations were for her. Schenfeld has won the Education Minister's Life Achievement Award for dance. She'll receive a check for NIS 50,000, on Wednesday at the Suzanne Dellal Center in Tel Aviv from Education and Sports Minister Ze'ev Hammer.

"This is the largest prize I've ever received. After so many years of working close to the bone on tiny budgets," says Schenfeld, "I'm still committed to realizing one major work a year."

Unamed as yet, the new work is due for a January 1998 premiere. She doesn't want to speak of the subject matter but, she laughs, "there'll be more than one man in it."

It's not that she doesn't like men, it's that women, in all the



Schenfeld's preoccupation with women is seen in 'Shamayim.'

interstices of their lives, interest her more. Her first evening of

has continued in dances such as *Threads* (1978) and in works like *Woman in Dance* (1994), *Shamayim* (1995), and this year, the lyrical *Dream*, which she did with Canadian dancer Margie Gillis, and *An Angel Comes at Night*, set to her own poems.

Born and raised in Israel, Schenfeld was dancing with the late great Martha Graham when, in 1964, Batsheva de Rothschild recruited her to become one of the stars of the newly formed Batsheva Dance Company.

She stayed with Batsheva for 14 years, becoming its artistic director before launching out on her own. Her many prizes include David's Lyre in 1978, 1981 and 1983. In 1994 she received Na'amat's "Oscar" for her outstanding contribution to dance and the arts.

However, Schenfeld has never received the kind of funding her accomplishments merit. Her total subsidy today is NIS 260,000 divided equally between the Arts and Culture Administration and (over the last decade) the Tel Aviv Municipality.

She still has the school she began 30 years ago and is once again working with a company, this time with nine members. But her international and local reputation is founded mainly on her solo work and on the dance language she has created.

A Rina Schenfeld dance will

typically use objects — pots, sticks, huge pieces of fabric, poles, perspex or styrofoam rectangles, bathtubs. Her work, one critic said, "deals with form, line, and volume in a given space." It is influenced by the Bauhaus style of the '20s whose practitioners objectified dance, looking for the "mechanical" principles that underlie movement.

But her dances are always much more than mechanistic. She informs her audiences with emotion, passion and a mystery that allows their imagination to range.

In dance, "enthusiasm and inspiration are important," she says, "but the ability to discriminate, to differentiate between the genuine and the fake, between good and bad are also essential."

She is a slight, gentle-hearted woman of "36 or 37, believe me I don't remember," with a radiant smile, a Victorian luxuriance of brown tresses, and classic bone structure.

She still performs, and makes no attempt to hide the little tummy or the wrinkles. Why should she? They are part of who and what she is. "I'll continue to perform until I stop enjoying it or feel I have no more to give."

"It's like Martha said," she concludes, quoting Graham, "I didn't choose dance. It chose me. It pushes and pushes me and I can't do without it."

Forgotten composers of the Romantic age

By MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

Pianist Yotam Lev is putting history on trial in his annual series of concert lectures opening this week around the country.

Over the past three seasons, Lev has assembled several of his musical colleagues to challenge the all-too-familiar classical music concert form. Lev opens the evening with an introductory lecture, followed by the music itself, interspersed with additional commentary.

This year's series is entitled *The Verdict of History: Great Masters and Their Forgotten Contemporaries*. "What I did in this series is bring to the forefront the traditional concert hall of the 18th century. In those days, people went to hear music they were not familiar with. Most pieces performed were new works with all the excitement of a premiere."

"This year's series will feature quite a few works the average classical music audience has not heard before."

The upcoming series features four basic concert lectures plus a bonus concert with the Israel Camerata Jerusalem conducted

by Avner Biran.

"We look at the Romantic period and showcase its forgotten heroes," explains Lev. "Granted we will see that history's verdict was occasionally correct."

"But there were times when history was much too tough. There are numerous composers who have been forgotten due to a change in the public taste, politics, or other reasons."

Each concert focuses on one major composer — Brahms, Schubert, Richard Strauss, Debussy or Ravel. "We will examine these composers not through their works but through the eyes of their forgotten contemporaries."

Who, for example, has heard of Charles M. Widor, Augusta Holmes, Guillaume Lelue, Hermann Goetz or Robert Volkmann? Well, in Lev's upcoming series, you will be able to hear some of the music these and other forgotten composers have written.

Lev mentions three striking examples of composers who have been forgotten for non-musical reasons. "Czerny was an all-around musician who studied with Beethoven and later taught Liszt.

Numerous musicians came to work with him, and he wrote over 900 works.

"Most of his music is Schubertesque at its very best, but Czerny was forgotten because he was considered a mere stereotypical composer." Then there was Hand Rott, "who studied in Mahler's class in Vienna."

"He was Bruckner's favorite student. When he was 22, he was traveling on a train and suddenly pulled the alarm bell and stopped it, claiming that the spirit of Brahms was haunting him."

"He was put in an asylum, where he died four years later. Yet Mahler idolized him, dubbing him 'the father of modern symphony as I understand it.'"

"When we hear his E major symphony, we immediately see how Mahler was influenced by him."

Another example is Ludwig Thuille, "a great composer of chamber music in the style of Brahms. He was a close friend of Richard Strauss, but his contemporaries were angry that he did not move forward with the flow and thus avoided him. But you must realize that art does not develop, it merely changes. Today we observe these

works in a different way and we recognize that it is great music."

"The music did not change; the only thing that has changed is the perspective of the listener."

Lev admits that in preparing the series, he discovered that "the historic memory is as treacherous as the personal one. Fifty years ago no one really knew who Vivaldi was."

"Tastes change over the years, and these concerts will let the audience judge for themselves if history has treated these unknown composers fairly."

The first concert lecture in Lev's series is "The Exquisite Negligibility of Biedermeyer: Franz Schubert and the Music of the European Bourgeoisie." The program features works by Schubert, Hummel, Spohr, E.T.A. Hoffmann, Ferdinand Ries, Ignaz Moscheles and Karl Loewe.

Performance dates are tonight in Rehovot; Wednesday at the Israel Museum Jerusalem; November 9 in Mizra; November 11 at the Tel Aviv Museum; November 13 at the Haifa Museum; and November 15 in Kiryat Tivon.

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HEAR IT
IN ENGLISH!
MR. WOLF

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Based on Volpone by Ben Jonson

Starring: Yossi Graber and Rami Baruch

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מכאן לאחור

Monday,
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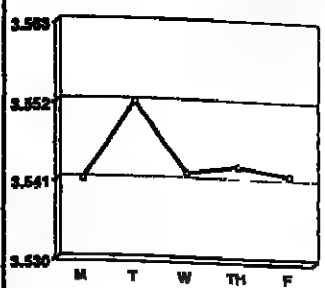
BUSINESS & FINANCE

9

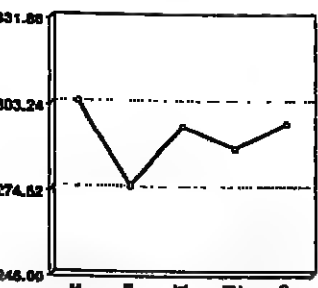
MARKETS

in brief

DOLLAR / SHEKEL

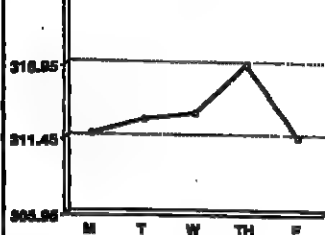


MAOF INDEX



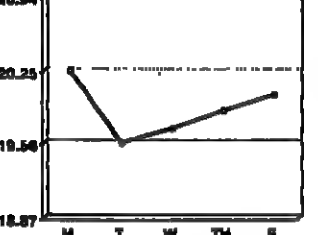
GOLD

\$ per ounce

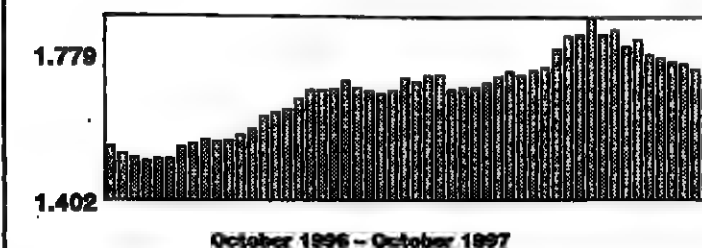


OIL

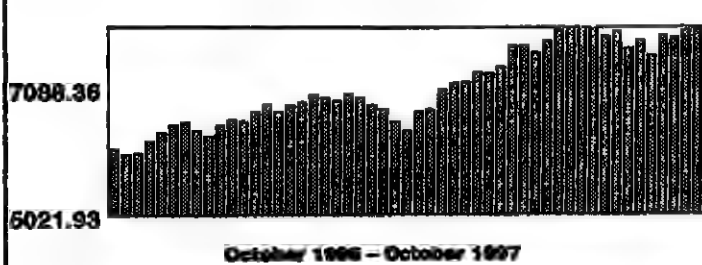
\$ per barrel of Brent crude



DOLLAR / DEUTSCHEMARK



DOW JONES IND. AVG.



Gov't posts NIS 48m. October budget deficit

By DAVID HARRIS

The government recorded an NIS 48 million domestic budget deficit last month, according to Treasury figures published yesterday. The figures exclude granted net credit. The total deficit since the start of the year stands at NIS 4.028 billion, well under the NIS 7.909 b. target and amounting to 2.8 percent of the gross domestic product. The overall domestic deficit reached NIS 123 m. in October and

NIS 2.864 b. for the first 10 months. The budget deficit, including the foreign deficit, stood at NIS 1.423 b. (excluding granted net credit) in October, and NIS 8.703 b. since January, with the 1997 government target set at NIS 9.744 b. The Treasury yesterday offered the following as its major sources of funding during October: • NIS 264 m. raised internally, principally in taxation, • NIS 4.665 b. in privatization receipts.

From the start of the year these figures rise to: • NIS 4.491 raised internally, • NIS 7.911 b. from privatizations. The 1998 proposed state budget which has passed a first reading in the Knesset includes NIS 2.3 b. in proposed cuts aimed at slashing the budget deficit by 2.4% of the GDP by December next year. This morning the Knesset Finance Committee is scheduled to discuss in earnest the planned bud-

get, having heard the views of Finance Minister Yaakov Neeman in Tel Aviv last Thursday. Neeman is asking MKs to think very carefully before voting against the tight budget, warning that the bill for any spending excess will have to be met by the taxpayer. Neeman also told committee members that he welcomes comments and would consider any alternatives as long as they do not require spending beyond the proposed NIS 207.4b. limit.

Strauss buys 33% stake in Yotvata

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

Strauss Dairies yesterday announced that it signed an agreement to acquire a 33% stake in Yotvata Dairies for \$10.6 million. The company has the option to increase its stake to 50% in the next year.

Over the past few years, Yotvata, which manufactures high quality yogurt, cheeses, puddings and other dairy products, has had marketing difficulties. As a result, the company said it decided to start a strategic partnership to improve distribution channels and to increase its market presence.

"During the last two years, we came to the conclusion that towards the year 2000, a company of our size will have difficulties in the market unless it teams up with multinational enterprises," said Yotvata's chairman Uri Shani.

Yotvata, which employs 95 people, had revenues of \$30.2 m. in 1996.

Yotvata previously conducted negotiations for a partnership with its former distributor, Tuva. However, objections from the Antitrust Authority prevented the deal.

Tuva holds a more than 70% share of the country's dairy market.

Together with Yotvata, Strauss will have a 20% market share.

Strauss said that it entered the deal with Yotvata with the aim of increasing the number of products it distributes.

"I believe the quality variations of the two dairies' products will better serve the Israeli consumers," said Ofra Strauss-Lahat, Strauss' deputy managing director. Strauss Dairies, which employs 1,000 people, recorded revenues of \$250 m. in 1996.

In February Strauss Dairy sold a 20% stake to Danone for \$56m.



Good to the last drop

A woman in Nice fills her tank yesterday with the last gas available, after a rush on French Riviera gas stations in anticipation of a truckers' strike. A nationwide strike seemed inevitable after a syndicate of company owners rejected a bid by the truckers' union. The signs on the pump read 'Out of gasoil' and 'Out of super.'

(AP)

EU, Israel to resolve orange juice dispute

By DAVID HARRIS

Talks will be held later this month aimed at ending a dispute between Israel and the European Union over the export of juice from Brazilian oranges under an Israeli label, a senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

For more than four years, Jerusalem and Brussels have been at odds over Israel's practice of buying Brazilian oranges, extracting the juice and mixing it with juice from local oranges, and exporting it to Europe under its trade agreement with the EU. The South American fruit would not qualify for trade privileges if directly imported to Europe from Brazil.

The meeting in Brussels will take place immediately after the Middle East economic conference, scheduled for Doha, Qatar, in two weeks.

"The European Union has been waiting some time for this meeting and now it will be during November," said the Foreign Ministry official.

Admitting that there were differences of opinion as to how to tackle the issue between the Foreign Ministry, Treasury, Customs and VAT Department and Industry and Trade Ministry, the official said he is now satisfied that all the government offices are working together to end the dispute. Last week officials from the ministries met to iron out their differences.

Despite being one of the partners to this month's talks, the Finance Ministry is refusing to comment publicly on the issue, saying it is a matter for the attention of the Treasury and Industry and Trade Ministry, along with the producers.

The EU has on several occasions requested that Israel supply proof that it is no longer mixing the juices.

"We have not been provided with any concrete evidence," an EU official said last month. "It's fair to say this isn't the best case of assistance."

Africa Israel to expand fashion industry activities

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

Africa Israel will use its newly acquired controlling share in Gortex to springboard into other fashion accessory markets, a company spokeswoman said yesterday.

Over the weekend, Africa Israel announced that it bought an 80% stake in the beleaguered beachwear company for an undisclosed sum. Leah Gottlieb, co-founder of Gortex, which propelled Israel onto the international fashion scene before falling \$35 m. in the red, will keep the remaining 20% and stay on as chief designer.

"Africa Israel will give Gortex the economic backing it needs to

develop the label and to expand into new accessory markets," the spokeswoman said.

Industry insiders said the move was unexpected since Africa Israel, run by Orthodox businessman Lev Leviev, recently waged a legal battle to keep its Ramat Aviv mall closed on Shabbat. But the company said the decision reflects its goal of seeking a stake in any sector where there are potential profits.

"Africa Israel has always said that it will go anywhere there is a good business opportunity," said the spokeswoman.

Several businesspeople, including Solomon Lew, CEO of Colemans, one of Australia's largest

department-store conglomerates, has expressed interest in Gortex.

Gottlieb, who founded Gortex with her late husband Armin Gottlieb, had to put up her home as collateral for a \$3 million loan to keep the company operating.

She had faced a court-mandated end-of-year deadline to sell a controlling interest in Gortex.

Gottlieb said she was pleased with the deal.

"I see this as the right step and it will stabilize the company in the future and strengthen its economic position," she said.

Africa Israel, a leading investment company, is active in land development, real estate, construction, hotels, tourism and insurance.

Enerco, Sonol, and Paz win \$239m. tender

Enerco, Sonol, and Paz were last week awarded an Israel Electric Corporation contract worth \$239 million for the supply of heavy oil for power generating stations in Haifa, Tel Aviv (Reading), and Ashdod (Bekhol).

Three local energy companies and eight foreign ones bid to supply 2.15 million tons of oil. The IEC will import directly from Enerco 1.75m tons, while Sonol will provide 215,000 tons and Paz 180,000 tons.

Dan Gerstenfeld

Palestinian Authority donors meet this week

The annual meeting of the donor nations to the Palestinian Authority will take place this week, with the emphasis on the economic implications of the closure.

Among those in the Israeli team will be Foreign Ministry Deputy Director-General Victor Harel and Treasury Budget Department Deputy Director Uzi Levy. The talks will also concentrate on the nature of the PA's financial accountability and transparency. This year's discussion is seen as being of particular importance, since the first five years of the donor-nation framework end in 1998. "We'll try to make the meeting as professional as possible," said Harel. "The atmosphere will also depend on the outcome of talks between Foreign Minister David Levy and Abu Mazen [Mahmoud Abbas]."

David Harris

Indonesia, Malaysia trade restrictions eased

The Ministry of Industry and Trade yesterday announced it will raise the ceiling on the amount of raw materials, components, and electronic goods Israel can import from Malaysia and Indonesia. Dov Mishor, director-general of the ministry, said these steps are intended to increase trade between Israel and these countries, which do not yet share diplomatic ties.

Direct exports from Israel to Malaysia in the first half of the year soared to \$99m., compared to \$4m. in the same period last year. Imports totalled \$1m. Exports to Indonesia totalled \$6m. In the first six months of the year, compared to \$3m. for the first half of 1996. Imports totalled \$9m., up from \$1m. in the first six months of last year.

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel Railways: 6.5 million passengers in '97

The number of rail passengers will reach 6.5 million this year, 18 percent more than last year, according to Israel Railways. Over the last four years the number of rail users has more than doubled.

Israel Railways used the publication of the estimate as an opportunity to demand additional funding from the government. In order to expand services while carrying out ongoing maintenance programs.

Jerusalem Post Staff

(מטרה) TARGET
Mutual Fund for
Foreign Residents

Date: 30.10.97

Purchase Price: 130.09

Redemption Price: 128.19

למטרה פיא

PRIME פריים
Mutual Fund for
Foreign Residents

Date: 30.10.97

Purchase Price: 119.04

Redemption Price: 117.47

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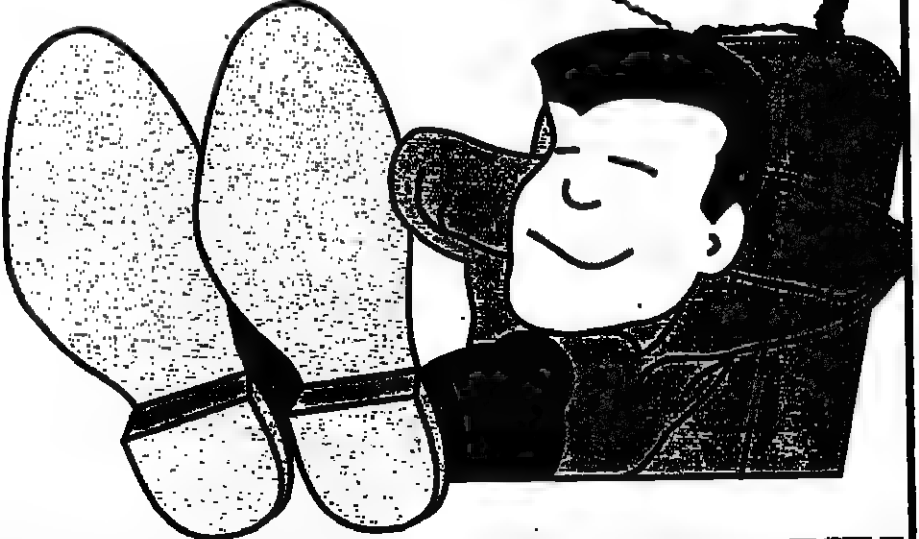
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[illegible]

Devils topple slumping Capitals

Blazers up 71-70 with 3:30 left. Anderson added a pair of jumpers and two free throws and finished with 20 points.

The Clippers scored just four points in the final five minutes.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division		W	L	Pct	GB
Dallas	2	0	1.000	—	
Minnesota	2	0	1.000	—	
San Antonio	2	0	1.000	—	
Houston	1	0	1.000	½	
Utah	1	1	.500	1	
Vancouver	1	1	.500	1	
Denver	0	2	.000	2½	
Pacific Division		W	L	Pct	GB
L.A. Lakers	1	0	1.000	—	
Phoenix	1	0	1.000	—	
Portland	1	1	.500	½	
Seattle	1	1	.500	½	
Sacramento	0	1	.000	1	
Golden State	0	2	.000	1½	
L.A. Clippers	0	2	.000	1½	

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Illinois	2	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	2	0	1.000	—
San Antonio	2	0	1.000	—
Houston	1	0	1.000	—
Utah	1	1	.500	1
Vancouver	1	1	.500	1
Denver	0	2	.000	2
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	1	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	1	0	1.000	—
Portland	1	1	.500	½
Seattle	1	1	.500	½
Sacramento	0	1	.000	1
Golden State	0	2	.000	2
L.A. Clippers	0	2	.000	1½

games at FleetCenter after opening the season with a 6-5 home victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

Sabres 4, Panthers 3 (OT)
Dixon Ward scored an unassisted goal with 3:46 left in overtime to lift Buffalo to a road win.

Ward streaked in on Mark Fitzpatrick and his shot appeared to be stopped. But when the loose puck slipped out, Panthers defenseman Rhet Warrender accidentally nudged it over the goal line.

The Panthers dropped to 1-5-2 in their last eight games.

Blues 2, Sharks 0
Chris Pronger broke a scoreless tie with 2:23 remaining and Grant Fuhr made 23 saves as St. Louis continued its home-ice domination.

The Blues extended their undefeated streak at home to nine games (8-0-1). They haven't lost since an opening-day defeat by Buffalo.

Avalanche 3, Flames 3
Joe Sakic converted host Colorado's first penalty shot of the season, but the Avalanche blew two leads and settled for a tie against the Calgary Flames.

**National Hockey League
EASTERN CONFERENCE**

Atlantic Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	8	4	0	16	41	23
Philadelphia	7	5	2	16	40	36
Washington	7	5	2	16	44	38
N.J. Islanders	6	5	2	14	40	33
N.T. Rangers	3	8	5	9	24	39
Florida	3	7	3	9	28	42
Tampa Bay	2	9	2	6	23	43

Northeast Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Ozarks	8	5	3	19	46	33
Pittsburgh	8	5	2	18	46	41
Boston	8	5	1	17	38	34
Montreal	7	4	2	16	38	26
Buffalo	5	7	2	12	35	45
Carolina	3	8	3	9	33	44

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	11	2	2	24	50	29
Detroit	10	2	2	22	52	30
Dallas	9	4	1	19	43	31
Phoenix	5	5	2	12	36	35
Chicago	4	10	0	8	24	40
Toronto	3	7	2	8	25	39

Pacific Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	7	2	6	20	49	38
Anaheim	5	4	4	14	29	31
Los Angeles	5	6	4	14	48	44
San Jose	5	7	1	11	37	41
Calgary	3	8	3	9	38	47
Vancouver	4	10	0	8	34	46
Vancouver	3	9	2	8	33	50

Saturday's results: Boston 3, Edmonton 1; Pittsburgh 7, Vancouver 6 (OT); N.J. Islanders 4, Los Angeles 2; Montreal 5, Toronto 1; New Jersey 3, Washington 1; Buffalo 4, Florida 3 (OT); St. Louis 2, San Jose 1; Calgary 3, Colorado 3.

phly in college football, which traces its roots back to a 1905 game between the two teams.

Minnesota to 102 total yards — and no second-half points.

Michigan has not allowed a second-half TD or a fourth-quarter point.

No. 14 Georgia 37
No. 6 Florida 17

Robert Edwards put the game away with his fourth TD run — a 37-yarder with 5:58 left to put the visiting Dawgs ahead 30-17.

Edwards carried 24 times for 124 yards as Georgia denied coach Steve Spurrier his 100th coaching win.

No. 7 Washington 27
Southern California 0

Even without Brock Huard and Rashawn Shehee in the second half, the host Huskies (7-1, 5-0 Pac-10) shut out the Trojans (4-4, 2-3).

Huard passed for two TDs in the second quarter before leaving with a sprained ankle early in the third period, while Shehee left with a sprained ankle after the second series.

No. 8 Tennessee 22
South Carolina 7

Peyton Manning had his worst outing in three years, completing just 8 of 25 passes for 126 yards,

but the host Vols (6-1, 4-1 SEC) got 205 yards and two TDs from freshman Jamal Lewis for the win.

The Gamecocks (5-4, 3-4) managed just 168 total yards and the Vols recorded eight sacks. Lewis had TD runs of 1 and 65 yards.

No. 9 Ohio State 37
No. 21 Michigan State 13

Gary Berry returned an interception 45 yards for a score, then picked up a blocked field goal and scored from a yard out to lead the visiting Buckeyes (8-1, 4-1) over the Spartans (5-3, 2-3), who lost their third straight game.

No. 20 Arizona State 44
No. 10 Washington State 31

Ryan Kealy threw four touchdown passes, and host Arizona State's defense came up with two game-securing plays, spoiling the Cougars' (7-1, 5-1) undefeated season.

Arizona State (6-2, 4-1) forced Ryan Leaf to fumble twice in the final three minutes and turned both recoveries into scores to take the suspense out of the contest.

No. 12 UCLA 27, Stanford 7

Skip Hicks ran for 121 yards and three TDs, tying his school record of 20 touchdowns in a season, as

visiting UCLA (7-2, 5-1 Pac-10) forced four turnovers and had six sacks in winning its seventh straight.

Stanford (4-4, 2-3) lost its third in a row.

No. 13 Kansas State 13
Texas Tech 2

Jonathan Beasley ran 33 yards for a TD with 3:05 left to give the Wildcats (7-1, 4-1 Big 12) an away win.

Although K-State crossed mid-field only once, they held the Red Raiders (4-4, 3-2) to 117 yards and six first downs.

No. 15 Iowa 35
No. 18 Purdue 17

Fullback Rob Thein caught two TD passes and ran for a third as the host Hawkeyes (6-2, 3-2 Big Ten) ended the Boilermakers' six-game winning streak. Iowa had two interceptions against Billy Dicken, the Big Ten's leading passer who finished 14 of 35 for 269 yards and a TD.

No. 16 LSU 63
Kentucky 28

Kevin Faulk rushed 28 times for 212 yards and a school-record five touchdowns as the Tigers (6-2, 4-2 SEC) rolled to an away victory.

Gooden was 9-5 with 2.49 earned-run average in 19 starts and one relief appearance last season.

In two years with the Yankees he was 20-12 with a 4.37 ERA. He pitched a no-hitter against Seattle on May 14, 1996.

Gooden, troubled by drug and alcohol problems that have led to multiple suspensions, has a lifetime record of 177-97 with a 3.51 ERA and 2,067 strikeouts.

Gooden won the NL's Cy Young award in 1983 with the New York Mets, a year after being selected the league's rookie of the year.

wee hours.

The museum's centerpiece is just inside the entrance — a playing field with life-sized bronzed statues of some of the greatest players.

Around the horn are Buck Leonard, first base; John Henry Lloyd, second base; Ray Dandridge, third base; and Judy Johnson, shortstop.

Cool Papa Bell is in left field, with Oscar Charleston in center and Leon Day in right.

Satchel Paige is pitching to Josh Gibson. O'Neil's statue is leaning against the screen, taking it all in.

"These are the players you would want if you were forming a team," said Ken Burns, a museum board member who produced the celebrated documentary *Baseball* for PBS.

Jackie Robinson's widow, Rachel, posed for pictures next to Paige's statue.

It is the irony of the museum that Robinson's breaking of the color barrier was what spelled the end of the Negro Leagues.

"It's very exciting, but it's painful, too," Mrs. Robinson said. "You can't just celebrate. Somehow it's painful because we paid a big price with segregation. These boys were great ballplayers. But it's painful to look at these statues because I think, 'What if?'"

offman & Ori Lewis

How the Top 25 fared
 1. Nebraska (8-4) beat Oklahoma 49-7. Meet at Missouri, Saturday.
 2. Penn State (7-4) beat Northwestern 30-27. Meet at (4) Michigan, Saturday.
 3. Florida State (8-4) beat North Carolina State 48-35. Meet at (5) North Carolina, Saturday.
 4. Michigan (8-4) beat Minnesota 24-3. Meet at (2) Penn State, Saturday.
 5. North Carolina (8-3) beat Georgia Tech 16-13. Meet at (3) Florida State, Saturday.
 6. Florida (6-2) beat (14) Florida State 37-17. Meet at Washington, Saturday.
 7. Washington (7-1) beat Southern Cal 21-0. Meet vs Oregon, Saturday.
 8. Tennessee (6-4) beat South Carolina 22-7. Meet vs (24) Southern Mississippi, Saturday.
 9. Ohio State (8-1) beat (21) Michigan State 37-13. Meet at Minnesota, Saturday.
 10. Washington State (7-1) lost to (20) Arizona State 44-31. Meet vs SW Louisiana, Saturday.
 11. Auburn (7-4) lost to Mississippi State 20-6. Meet at (14) Georgia, Nov. 15.
 12. UCLA (7-2) beat Stanford 27-7. Meet vs (7) Washington, Nov. 15.
 13. Evans State (7-1) beat Texas Tech 13-2. Meet at Kansas, Saturday.
 14. Georgia (7-1) beat (4) Florida State 37-17. Meet vs (11) Auburn, Nov. 15.
 15. Iowa (6-2) beat (18) Purdue 35-7. Meet at Wisconsin, Saturday.
 16. LSU (6-2) beat Kentucky 63-28. Meet at Alabama, Saturday.
 17. West Virginia (6-2) lost to Syracuse 40-10. Meet vs Temple, Nov. 15.
 18. Purdue (6-2) lost to (15) Iowa 35-17. Meet vs (21) Michigan State, Saturday.
 19. Oklahoma State (6-2) lost to (25) Texas A&M 28-25, OT. Meet at Oklahoma, Saturday.
 20. Arizona State (6-2) beat (10) Washington State 44-31. Meet at California, Saturday.
 21. Michigan State (5-3) lost to (7) Ohio State 37-13. Meet at (18) Purdue, Saturday.
 22. Toledo (8-6) beat Miami, Ohio 35-28. Meet at Ball State, Saturday.
 23. Virginia Tech (6-2) beat Alabama-Birmingham 37-0. Meet vs Miami, Saturday.
 24. Southern Mississippi (6-2) beat Cincinnati 24-17. Meet at (8) Tennessee, Saturday.
 25. Texas A&M (6-2) beat (17) Oklahoma State 28-25, OT. Meet vs Baylor, Saturday.

SPORTS

in brief

Sampras beats Bjorkman for Paris title

Pete Sampras virtually clinched the No. 1 ranking in the world for the fifth year in a row by beating Jonas Bjorkman, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 in the Paris Open final yesterday. It was the Sampras's seventh title of the year and 51st of his career - most of any active player. The only other player to rank No. 1 for five consecutive years was Jimmy Connors between from 1974 to 1978. AP

Southampton defeat Everton 2-0

After five away losses in a row, Southampton scored a 2-0 victory at fellow struggler Everton yesterday in the English Premier League as Matthew Le Tissier and Kevin Davies both scored. Southampton's first points away from home lifted the team out of the relegation zone above Everton to 16th. AP

Ramle Sports Club wins tennis title

Ramle Sports Club captured their second successive National League tennis title yesterday by beating visiting Elitzur Kochav Yair 3-0 in the second match of the playoffs after winning 3-1 at Kochav Yair on Friday. In the individual results Eyal Ertch beat Lior Mor 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Amir Hadad defeated Michael Kogan 7-6, 6-4; and Noam Behr beat Gil Kovalsky 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Early NFL results

Minnesota 23, New England 18; Buffalo 9, Miami 6; Washington 31, Chicago 8; Carolina 38, Oakland 14; New York Jets 19, Baltimore 16 (OT); Cincinnati 38, San Diego 31; Atlanta 34, St. Louis 31; Tampa Bay 31, Indianapolis 28. AP

Kenya's Kagwe wins New York City Marathon

Women's race produces surprising champ

By BERT ROSENTHAL

NEW YORK (AP) - Kenya's John Kagwe, running the last couple of miles with a loose shoelace, bolted away from two-time champion German Silva of Mexico and won the New York City Marathon yesterday in near-record time.

Kagwe, the fifth-place finisher in 1995 and fourth last year, used his experience and patience, waiting while his countrymen set the early pace to become the third Kenyan winner and the first since Douglas Wakihuri in 1990.

Kagwe was timed in 2 hours, 8 minutes, 12 seconds, only 11 seconds off the course record of 2:08:01 set by Tanzania's Juma Ikangaa in 1989.

The women's race produced a surprising winner, as Franziska Rochat-Moser became the first runner from Switzerland to capture a major marathon. The unheralded Rochat-Moser, who set the Swiss record of 2:27:44 while winning the 1994 Frankfurt Marathon, was timed in 2:28:44.

The women's favorite, two-time champion Tegla Loroupe of

Kenya, stayed among the leaders for most of the race. But just like last year, she faltered in the closing miles and wound up seventh.

Kagwe remained among the leaders throughout but did not grab the lead until shortly past mile 23. Then, despite having a shoelace come untied, kept pulling away from Silva, apparently discouraging the 1994 and 1995 champion.

Silva, who usually is strong near the end, instead faded to fifth, and another Kenyan, Joseph Chebet, winner of the Amsterdam Marathon last year and the Turin Marathon this year, finished second.

The winners each received \$50,000 from the total purse of \$249,500, along with a sports utility vehicle and a watch. Kagwe also earned \$40,000 for breaking 2:08:30, and Rochat-Moser collected \$8,000 extra for beating 2:29.

The race began in 15-degree Celsius temperatures, 93 percent humidity, light rain and fog. The weather did not appear to be much of a factor in the race early, except for the slippery road conditions, as some runners found the footing uneasy.

Kenneth Cheruyiot, the third-place finisher in the World Half-Marathon Championships last month and a first-time marathoner, set a rapid pace for the first 13.1 miles, as Kenyans dominated most of the top places. Cheruyiot's time of 1:03:29 was 15 seconds faster than Ikangaa's eight years ago.

As the leaders passed the halfway point, Cheruyiot continued to lead and was joined in the top five by compatriots Shem Kororia, the world half-marathon champion and another first-time marathoner, Silva and Portugal's Domingos Castro, the fastest starter in the field.

After mile 17, the front pack kept jockeying for the lead, with Silva finally forging in front at mile 18, followed by three Kenyans: Chebet, Kagwe and Kororia - all posting the same time.

At mile 19, the front five all had the same time, with Kororia barely in front, and at mile 20, Silva had regained the lead - by the slimmest of margins.

By mile 23, the race had boiled down to a battle among Silva, Chebet and Kagwe.

Hap. J'lem wins for new coach

By ELI GRONER

Hapoel Jerusalem started off on the right foot with new coach Effi Birnbaum last night, defeating Hapoel Eilat on the road. The victory thrust Jerusalem back in the middle of the league standings, while Eilat fell into a tie for second place with Bnei Herzliya, which pulled out a last-second win in Rishon LeZion.

In other action last night, Maccabi Netanya picked up its first win of the year and Hapoel Holon leaptfrogged over Givat Shmuel in the battle to avoid relegation.

Hap. J'lem 74, Hap. Eilat 65

Does a new coach mean a new look? Hapoel Jerusalem certainly hopes so. After last night's convincing victory in Eilat, Hapoel has ample reason to smile. Not only did the club reach the 500 mark for the first time all season, it also picked up a difficult road victory in Eilat that few clubs will be able to match.

In addition to getting a new coach, it seemed Hapoel had a new small forward as well. Motti Daniel, who was terrible in the beginning of the season, has officially ended his slump. The veteran picked up 11 points, five assists and had overall solid play.

All five of Daniel's assists went to Radisav Curcic (25 points), who paced all scorers. Kenny Williams (13), Doron Shefa (12) and Adi Gordon (10) all reached double figures as well.

Daniel spoke for his teammates when he said, "We've been through a very difficult time that cost us a coach we like. Now, we have to continue the momentum."

Herzliya 76, Mac. Rishon 75 Terrence Rancher nailed an incredible last-second baseline jumper from an impossible angle, giving the visitors the victory. The surprise team of the league is currently tied for second place.

Other scores last night: Mac. Netanya 79, Mac. Ramat Gan 69; Hap. Holon 86, Givat Shmuel 81; Galil 89, Kiryat Motzkin 87; Mac. TA 91, Mac. Ra'anana 66

National Basketball League

	W	L	Pts.
Maccabi Tel Aviv	7	1	15
Hapoel Eilat	6	2	14
Bnei Herzliya	5	3	13
Rishon LeZion	5	3	13
Gali Eilat	5	3	13
Maccabi Ra'anana	4	4	12
Hapoel Jerusalem	4	4	12
Kiryat Motzkin	3	5	11
Hapoel Holon	3	5	11
Maccabi Ramat Gan	2	6	10
Givat Shmuel	2	6	10
Maccabi Netanya	1	7	8

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